Previous references

1906
(Education)

Later references

File No 14 — 03

Serial Nos 1624

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 1624.

Part B for March 1907

SUBJECT

Formation of Co-operative Credit Societies for the benefit of the weaver classes

(1) To the Dy Comr of Dts, Comptr and Dy Edn. G.O 14668/E&F 4-9-03 & 7-4-
Passes orders in the matter of the improvement of Industrial Education in the State and the grant of certain scholarships in that connection. Also calls for their opinion in the matter of forming Co-operative Socie

(2) From the Dy Comr, Kolar Dt No 2146/2168 & 17 11 03 Submits his opinion in the mat

(3) " Kadur Dt 287 & 7 12 03 — do —

(4) " Mysore " 318/8/4 12 03 — do —

(5) " Shimoga " 336/221 & 19 12 03 — do —

(6) " Tumkur " 292 & 29 12 03 — do —

(7) " Chitaldrug " 380 & 20 1 04 — do —

(8) " Bangalore " 675 & 8 2 04 — do —

(9) " R.S " Hassan " 4068 & 23 2 04 — do —

(10) To the Dy Comr Kolar

to the Comnr. Kolar [illegible] No. [illegible]11/422 & 5 4 04. Forwards report of Mr. [illegible] Rao (not Mr. Subba Rao) asked for in St. No. 11[illegible]

2) From the Dy. Ed^r No 10257/422 & 23 5 04 Requests that Act No. X of 1904 'The Co-operative Credit Societies Act" of the Govt of India, may be introduced in Mysore

(13) To the Dy Ed^r No G. 6369 & 20 6 04 Forwards serial No^s (2) to (9) for his opinion and submission of a draft scheme for the consideration of Government.

(4) From the Dy Ed^r No 3638/212 & 15 10 04 Submits for approval a scheme of Weavers' Co-operative Society for Dodballapur

(5) To the Dy Ed^r No 3735/Ed 14-03 & 4 11 04 Requests him to return the enclosures sent with St No (13)

(6) From the Dy Ed^r No 5282/300 & 15 12 04 Forwards the above enclosures

(7) -do- 5281/299 & 15 12 04 Promises to submit a new scheme re formation of Weavers' Societies

(8) To the Dy Ed^r No 7393/Ed 14-03 & 22 2 05 Requests him to inform Government when his new scheme may be expected

(9) From the Dy Ed^r No 11258/700 & 20 6 05 Submits the above

(10) To the Dy Ed^r No 1252 & 2 8 05 Requests that the scheme may be submitted after the Bye-laws have been passed by the members concerned along with a copy of the Bye-laws of the Bangalore City Co-operative Society

From the Dy Ed^r No 3426/1858 & 11 05 Requests that the above scheme may be referred to the Reg^r of Co-operative Societies

(12) To Dy Ed^r & Reg^r of Co-operative Societies G.O No 5246-7/Ed 14-03 & 21-11-05 Forwards the papers to the Reg^r of Co-operative Societies and requests him to do the needful and submit a report to Government.

(3) From the Rev Com^r in Mysore No 6727 & 27 12 06 Forwards an original letter from the Reg^r of Co-operative Societies reporting on the inadmissibility of starting a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur

(4) To the Rev. Com^r in Mysore, the Reg^r of Co-operative Societies, the Dy Ed^r and the Deputy Comnr, Bangalore Dt

Records Serial No [illegible] (23)

Mysore Government
General & Revenue Secretariat

File No (if any)

Directions —

No date and purport of receipts to be entered in red and office notes in black ink in order of dates —To be written only on one side and inside the line of margin

Office Note F 14-1903-E

Branch General (Education)

Subject Formation of cooperative Societies for the benefit of the weaver classes

With a view to improve the condition of the weavers and to save them from the clutches of the Sowcars, the I G of E S proposed in para 7 of his letter No 6281/208 of the 25th January 1902, that large centres of weaver population co-operative societies with a capital of Rs 2000 ~~may~~ might be formed, the value of each share being Rs 2½. He also added that this amount viz Rs 2000 would be amply sufficient in a town like Hole Narasipur, firstly to purchase of a stock of yarn and make advances of yarn at very heavy

kindly co[redacted] cloth from the weavers at fair prices

The Govt while passing orders on the Subject observed that the remarks of the I Gt have much to recommend them and referred the matter to the Dy Commrs of Districts for their opinions (Vide para of G.O No 14665-77 / 80 F 4-96 dt the 7th April 1903.

Sl 1 to 8

All the Dy Commrs have now Submitted their Views

They all agree that the above suggestions of the I Gt of Eds are good but doubt whether the formation of cooperative Soc.ty for the benefit of the weavers would be practicable for the present and that even if they formed whether they could with success

The chief difficulties in the way are pointed out by the D.C. Report, are

(1) To find persons philanthropically disposed to undertake such business

(2) To find Subscribers

(3) To make the associations to continue their interest in the movement and to secure the money of the Shareholders in the first place and then a fair return to them

The first and the third difficulties can be partly overcome if the local Inspector or other influential Govt officer be asked to Supervise the working of the associations

With regard to the 2nd difficulty it is said that no Sowcar would be forthcoming to invest

his money in a Society, the benefits of which are not to be shared by him the weavers are all very poor and they cannot be expected to contribute anything towards the capital required In these circumstances the formation of the societies is not practicable unless the Govt make some advances towards the capital required

The D C, Kolar, states that the ill-success of the Agricultural banks makes him somewhat sceptical of the success of these societies But if nothing is ever attempted nothing will ever be done and so he thinks that if Govt could frame a Scheme whereby some relief could be

given to the weavers, it should be given a fair trial

The D C Kadur states that the associations may, the beginning, be placed under the control of some one having a practical knowledge of such institutions

The D C Mysore, after pointing out the difficulties ~~in the way of forming such associations~~ states that such associations do exist elsewhere at present and he mentions the one working at Madura He adds that similar institutions may be tried in the State though he is not sanguine of their developing themselves into successful magnitudes

The D C, Shimoga states that there are no weaving centres in the District and so the formation of such societies, is not needed

The D C Tumkur, states that the Amildar of Chik-nayakanhalli trying to have such an association Started at the Head Quarters of the Taluk and that a report about it will be submitted after the arrangements are Completed.

The D C, Chitaldrug, states that the capital of Rs 2000 estimated by the I Gl of Cotton is far below the mark especially for a place like Holakalmuru where cotton and silk weaving is carried on He thinks that a sum of at least Rs 15,000

will be required to start the business on a workable basis He adds that the formation of such associations may be postponed for the present

The D C, Bangalore, States that no definite opinion on the Subject can be formed unless we gain some experience in the new fly Shuttle system recently introduced for the improvement of the weaving industry

The D C, Hassan, is also of opinion that the Subject may be postponed for the present

Subd for orders

KSW
17/3/08

It will be seen that our District Officers while admitting the advantages in the abstract of a scheme for the formation of Weavers Co-operative Societies, consider that there is not a sufficient degree of that mutual confidence and spirit of co-operation which can alone render such a scheme a success. The reference made by some Deputy Commrs to a lack of philanthropists to advance funds seems, however, to be based on a misapprehension, as the capital under Mr Bhalla's proposal will be subscribed by the Weavers themselves, the shares being purposely fixed at the low rate of Rs 2½ to admit of this being done.

Though a general establishment of Societies of the kind in a number of places ~~seems~~ is out of the question at present, and much more so under the direct auspices of Government, there seems no objection to the experiment being tried in a few selected places, — say Molakalmuru, Hole-Narsipur, and Chitnagallanhalli. The number of shares and the amount of capital required may be determined by the community concerned in each place as it may think proper,

The local officers may be enjoined to help the movement with their sympathy and advice; further interference on their part would probably be unnecessary. Lastly, the legal status and condition of the Societies may be materially strengthened by our Govt passing a law on the lines of the Bill now before the Govt of India for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. The report of the Select Committee has recently been published & the Bill will probably be passed within a few weeks. As soon as this happens I shall, if desired, submit a draft-Bill on the lines of the Indian Act for consideration.

This does not deal with the case of Agricultural Banks

In the meantime, perhaps the reports now received from Dy Commrs may be forwarded in original to Mr Bhalla for his perusal & for favour of remarks. His opinion may also be invited as regards the introduction of a law on the lines of the Indian Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.

Sec'y

Subm to the Dewan through the 1st Councillor

25/2/04

22.3.04

26

The question is not free from difficulty & I am not myself very hopeful of the success of the scheme – at any rate not in the near future. I believe attempts are being made to start societies of the description contemplated in the large recovery centres of Doddaballapur Kolar Narsapur and Chikkaballapur. Mysore seems to have gone ahead of the Madras of the measure as suggested by the Dy Secy to Bhabha. Further opinion with a draft scheme may be called for, ~~a copy~~ the Dy forwarding reports being sent to him for information & return

Subject to decision with a draft
30/3/04

29/3/04

16 8 84
30 3 04

File for back from Dewan for reference & for

[illegible]

Letter No 10257/422 of the 23rd May 1904 from the I.G. of Eds suggesting the early introduction of a law on the lines of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904

If so desired, the drafting of a corresponding Regulation will be taken up in the Leg. D. Meanwhile approval is solicited to the draft (now slightly altered) asking the Advr General to furnish his opinion on the suggestions made by the Dy Commrs of districts

Resubmitted to Dewan

4.6.04

18/18/6/6/04

19204

I am sorry there has not been a copy of this draft on this file - send it to the Dy Commrs & ask them if they see any the force of a general law on these lines

[illegible]

7.6.04

[illegible] 9/6/04

Edr

Legve

1) Issue the draft to Dy Commrs, which has been approved by the Dewan

2) Issue a circular to Dy Commrs as above, after getting at once 12 copies of the Act if they do not possess it, yet represented at once. (A new file to be opened, with the relevant notes copied into it from this file)

[illegible]

20/8/04

This has been attended to in pursuance of minutes on the file

Serial No

13 To the Insptr Genl of Schs
No 9639 dt 20/6/04
Forwards the Dy Commrs' letters (Sls 1 to 8) about the formation of Co-operative Societies for weavers and Requests the Dgt to submit his Views together with a Draft Scheme for consideration and states that the introduction of an Act on the lines of the Govt of India ought be considered in the Legislative Deptt

14 From the Insptr Genl of Schs
No 3638/212 dt 15/10/04.-
Submits a Draft Scheme for forming a cooperative Society at Dodballapur.-

15 To Do No 3735 dt 4/11/04.-
Requests him to return the Dy Commrs letters forwarded with Sl No 9

16 From do — 5282/300 dt 15/12/04
Returns the Dy Commrs' letters, States that though several of the Dy Commrs are diffident as to the

Serial No

16 success of such Societies, he is of opinion that they will succeed if they are safeguarded by the introduction of an Act for such Societies

17 From Do — No 3661/299 dt 15/12/04 States in continuation of his letter No 3638/212 dt 15/10/04 that he has consulted an experienced manager of 2 large mills and will submit a Revised Scheme for the Co-operative Society at Dodballapur before the 1st week of January 1905.

Flag

The introduction of the Co-operative Credit Society's Act is now under consideration in the Legislative Section of Branch III. With regard to the formation of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur may the Dy's revised Scheme be awaited?

Subd 24/12/04 This file may be transferred to the Legislative Branch, or Branch V

22/12 Wait the revised Scheme

22/12/04

27/12/04

Suspend study

Note—Contn sheet

Sd 27/12

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 14 of 1903—04

Serial No.

The I & C has not yet Subd the revised Scheme for the Co-operative Society at Dodballapur though he promised to send it by the 1st week of January 1905 A draft embodying his attention is Subd for appl

Kmsg 6/2/05

10/2/05

Passed 13 2 1905

18 To - Do - No 7393 dy 22/2/05 - Enquires why the revised Scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur may be expected

19 From Do - No 11258/700 dy 30/6/05 Submits the revised Scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur and requests that the By Laws may be suitably amended in this office

Subd for orders as to whether this may be sent to Branch III.

Kmsg 4/7/05

6/7/05 7 7 1905

J Mis 12

Note—Contn sheet

MGCLB—20000—1 11 04

G P S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 14 of 1903-04

Serial No

This may await the passing of the Rules (now in draft & under ~~and~~ consideration by Govt) and the appointment of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, ~~in whom the new law has vested the functions of~~ by whom the by-laws will have to be scrutinised and approved with or without modifications

Secy

8.7.05

To Formula IV)

Submitted to the Dewan Sahib thro the 1st Councillor

8/7/1905

40
10.7.05

I agree to the course proposed by the Dy Secy

11/7/05

11.7.1905

This may be dealt with by the Dewan's Assistant & the Dy Secy in connection with the other papers which shd be expedited. I contemplate no separate appt to objections

15 VII 05 (illegible)

7638
12.7.05

To the Dy. Secy

17/7/1905

Send first to Mr Ramadas for form of complaint

10/7/05

CIE—Cont. sheet

MGCPI—0000—17.2.05

Serial No 1801

The Co-operative Society Regulation is now in force* and the bye-laws submitted by Rao Bahadur have to be passed by the members who wish to form a society at Dodda-ballapur. Amendments if any may be thought of when the matter comes up before Govt. through the new Registrar

Lus 27/7/05

To the Hy Secy Bn 28/7/1905

I agree with Mr Chamanlal. It is for the members of a Society to say what ~~rules~~ bye-laws they wish to have on particular subjects. ~~If so~~ It may possibly be of interest to know how another Society has provided for these matters. If so, Mr Bhabha may obtain a copy of the bye-laws of the Bangalore City Co-operative Society, on application to its Hon Secy.

Draft a reply accordingly

28/7/05

Draft Subd to Secretary

29/7/05

Vinson 29/7/05

Passed 29/7/05

* And the accompanying rules thereunder by Govt has also been published

Serial

20 To the Jt Sec to Govt No 1252 dt the 2/8/05 Invite his attention to the Co-operative Society Regulation and the draft of the Rules thereunder according to which the Bye Laws of such Societies have first to be passed by the Members ~~themselves~~ concerned and ~~to~~ to request that the Scheme for the Society at Dodballapur may be resubmitted after the Bye laws are passed by the Members

21 From Do - No 3426/183 dt 18/11/05 States with reference to the above that ~~he has~~ no time to elaborate the Scheme for the Co-operative Society at Dodballapur and that the Subject may be referred to the new Registrar who has been specially appointed for the purpose Submit orders

KN Sng 11/11/05

13/11/05

Do so

14.11.1905

Draft Subd done

KN Sng 15/11/05

14/11/05

Serial No 22 To the Inspector General of Education and the Registrar of Cooperative credit Societies G O no 5246-7 & 21 11 05 Forwards the file of papers relating to the formation of a cooperative society for the benefit of weavers at Dodballapur, to the Registrar of Cooperative credit Societies and requests him to do the needful in the matters and report the result for the orders of Govt

23 From the ~~Registrar~~ Revenue Commissioner in Mysore Letter no 6727 & $\frac{22}{27}$.12.06 Submits letter no $\frac{164}{CS}$ - & 17 12 06 from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies reporting on the inadvisability of starting a cooperative Society at Dodballapur, for the benefit of the weavers

It will be seen from the enclosures received with the letter under disposal, that the weavers ~~community~~ at Dodballapur are divided into two factions and have been pursuing a civil suit for many years The Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluq, the asst Commr in charge, the deputy Commr of the Bangalore district and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are all unanimous in thinking that the success

Serial No 22 To the Inspector General of Education and the Registrar of Cooperative credit Societies G O no 5246-7 of 21 11 05 Forwards the file of papers relating to the formation of a Cooperative Society for the benefit of Weavers at Dodballapur, to the Registrar of Cooperative credit Societies and requests him to do the needful in the matter and report the result for the orders of Govt

23 From the ~~Registrar~~ Revenue Commissioner in Mysore Letter no 6727 of $\frac{22}{27}$.12.06 Submits letter no $\frac{164}{CS}$ of 17 12 06 from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies reporting on the inadvisability of Starting a cooperative Society at Dodballapur, for the benefit of the Weavers

It will be seen from the enclosures received with the letter under disposal, that the weavers ~~Community~~ at Dodballapur are divided into two factions and have been pursuing a Civil Suit for many years The Amildar of the Dodballapur Talug, the Asst Commr in charge, the Deputy Commr of the Bangalor District and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are all unanimous in thinking that the Success

Serial No

of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur is doubtful, the risk of failure being too great, ~~and undesirable at the present stage~~ The Registrar of Co-operative Societies considers therefore that it is inadvisable to ~~start~~ start a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur for the present

Submitted for orders of the Dewan thro' the Hon. Counsellors as to whether the question may be dropped for the present

5/1/07

1869
15/1/07
Dodballapur

5/1/07

The question may be dropped for the present

31/January 07

36.10
2/2/07

14/2/07

The Dewan concurs

5/2/07

~~Dated~~ "Record" 7/2/07

(Show also to H Branch)

B L N
9/2 draft ~~Submitted~~ for approval

Done

8/2/07

13

15/2/07

24 Gp No 7406-9/Ed 14-03 13 3 07

Note—Contn sheet

GPL—50 000 -23 10 05

Records Serial No 23

1

1902-03

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

EDUCATION

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 7th April 1903

No $\frac{14668\ 77}{\text{Ed F 4 96}}$

Passing orders in the matter of the improvement of Industrial Education in the State and the grant of certain scholarships in that connection

SBP—27 4 03—200

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS -

(1) Letter No 6-81—208 dated 20th January 1902 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore

I have the honor to inform you that during my tour in last June I was much struck by the fact that the enterprising Head Master of the Anglo Vernacular School at Hole Narsipur in Hassan District had by his own unaided efforts made one or two fly shuttle handlooms and was not only making known to the weaver population of the town the uses and advantages of the fly shuttle arrangement but training a few weaver boys on the fly shuttle looms in a part of the Branch Taluk School At Dodballapur I visited many weavers' houses and found the fly shuttle loom in use in only one house At Chiknayakanhalli in Tumkur District which is another centre of weaver population I visited many weavers houses but did not find the fly shuttle loom in use there I was convinced that the fly shuttle arrangement would greatly increase the outturn of the loom and increase the earnings of the weavers if the Sowcars who finance or employ the weavers would deal fairly by them

2 Shortly after my return from tour Mr E B Havell Principal Government School of Art Calcutta delivered a lecture on the Industrial Development of India in which he advocated the introduction of the fly shuttle into the Indian handloom with great enthusiasm His lecture gave rise to much discussion and correspondence which lasted for several months in the newspapers I have been in correspondence with Mr Havell with the Secretary of the Weavers Guild at Sholapur and with Messrs Robert Hall & Sons of Bury English handlooms with the fly shuttle cost from 8 to 10£ without any extras and are much too costly for Indian weavers The great thing that is necessary at present to be done is (1) to make known to weavers the advantages of the use of the fly shuttle (2) to train young boys in weaving on the fly shuttle looms various kinds and patterns of cloth and (3) to supply lays and attach them to the country looms in places in which there are hundreds and thousands of country looms at work so as to convert them into fly shuttle looms A professional weaver will not require more than a month s practice to use with ease the fly shuttle arrangement A boy learning to weave different kinds of cloth as well as patterns may take two years to be a skilful weaver I have provided in the estimate of the cost of a weaving school appended to this letter scholarships of Rs 2 and Rs 3 the tenure of which will be longer or shorter according to circum tances I have also provided small scholarships for boys learning merely carpentry and drawing Only so many scholarhips will be availed of as may be necessary

3 I consider it of great importance that a small carpentry class should be attached to each weaving school From this class the country looms in the same town and surrounding villages will receive the lay of the fly shuttle and be repaired or adapted It is difficult to get skilful carpenters in the centres of weaver population As it is possible to add the subject of elementary drawing to the carpentry class without increasing the cost I have added the subject The teacher of drawing and carpentry may also teach Elementary drawing in the neighbouring Taluk School

4 I recommend that three weaving schools may be started as early as funds can be spared in Hole Narsipur Dodballapur and Chiknayakanhalli When these schools are successfully and economically worked at a small cost some more of similar schools may be opened at other centers like Harihar Davangere Molakalmuru Hosdurga Mandya Malvalli Kikkeri Hosaholalu and Melkote I hope that the fly shuttle loom may in course of time be adapted also to cumbli weaving by making the lay reed and shuttle larger than for sill and cotton weaving and used in towns in which woollen cloths are woven The weaver population of Mysore is 86 818 according to the Census of 1891

5 It will be seen from the estimate of the cost of a weaving school that the initial expenses will be Rs 785 the annual establishment charges will be Rs 2 016 and the cost of materials per year Rs 2 200 or roughly the total cost will be Rs 5 000 Leaving out the initial cost I have no doubt that the whole cost of the materials and more than half the cost of etablishment will be recovered from the sale of the cloths produced and of the looms and lays and other wooden articles manufactured in the school The net cost of each school, if it is managed with economy and intelligence, need not exceed Rs 1 200 or 1 500 a year

6 I recommend that the cost of these schools may be borne by Local Funds General as in the case of the Mysore Industrial School The schools may be sanctioned temporarily for two or three years and the service of the employes need not be made pensionable If as I anticipate the schools are worked at a cost of about Rs 1 200 a year, the Superintendent may be called Manager and he may be allowed a grant of Rs 100 a month and the schools may be considered to be Aided Schools like the Hassan Industrial School mutatis

School	*Subject Pupils*	*Industries taught*
6 The Industrial School Melkote	36	1 Carpentry 2 Weaving 3 Printing 4 Tailoring 5 Book binding
7 Episcopal Mission Industrial School, Kolar	72	1 Carpentry 2 Masonry 3 Blacksmiths' work 4 Agriculture 5 Sericulture

I consider the lines on which the Industrial Schools are working as sound though more life has to be infused into the various departments of the Mysore Industrial School and a much larger quantity of work has to be turned out than at present before the school can be considered quite successful An Industrial or trade school should pay its own way except, perhaps School the cost of the permanent establishment It is on this principle that some of the succe sfu' schools in the Madras Presidency carry on their work They are more or less mere workshops carried on on business principles and they have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced which nearly cover the cost of their maintenance The Madras School of Arts yields a large annual profit chiefly from the extensive sale of aluminium articles The Madura School recovers from the sale of its manufactured articles the whole cost of main tenance except the salaries of teachers It trains 152 pupils of whom 72 learn cabinet making 35 metal work 25 blacksmiths' work, and 20 rattan work All pupils learn drawing Wood carving is the speciality of the school The school has a Superintendent on Rs 200 and an Assistant Superintendent on Rs 75 The Karur Wesleyan Mission School has 96 subject pupils of whom 55 learn carpentry 6 blacksmithing 8 rattan work 6 weaving and 21 drawing The carpentry workshop alone brings large profits which with the salary scholarship and apparatus grants in aid enable the managers to engage the services of a European Superin tendent whose emoluments amount to more than Rs 300 a month The point chiefly to be borne in mind appears to me to be to teach such trades and industries as can supply the present wants of the people and to manage the schools as workshops on business principles If an ideal or theoretical course of instruction is attempted the cost of education will be excessively high and the men so instructed will not be able to earn a living In India especially there is little or no scope for the exercise of the fine arts of painting, sculpture etc, but every town requires skilled artisans who are often difficult to procure

To this principle I would add another that wherever an industry has existed on a commer cial basis, it should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and adding to the wealth of the country

There is another kind of technical instruction such as is given in Commercial and Engineer ing schools which train up commercial clerks, shorthand writers typists and Public Works Department subordinates such as Sub Overseers, Surveyors Taluk Mestries and Tank In spectors These schools can, with the exception of a little help become self supporting from fees.

I would develop the Commercial Classes of Mr Lakshminaranaiya at Bangalore into a fairly good Commercial School for Bangalore for teaching shorthand, typewriting commer cial correspondence, commercial geography and banking

I have already submitted proposals for a School of Engineering to be established at Mysore

I have also submitted proposals for the opening of weaving schools at Hole Narsipur, Dodballapur and Chiknayakanhalli and establishment of co operative societies of weavers

In connection with these weaving schools the art of dyeing yarn with German or native vegetable dyes also will require to be taught A department for dyeing may be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order

I believe that the fly shuttle loom can be adapted to woollen weaving Woollen mills driven by steam have power looms fitted with the fly shuttle and the question has to be studied whether hand looms for weaving woollen cloths cannot be fitted with the fly shuttle If the woollen hand loom can be so fitted, it would be well to open weaving schools in centres of woollen industry like Mandya, Davangere, Hosdurga etc

At Channapatna the art of lacquer work and manufacture of toys from a special kind of white light and close grained wood has been developed, as well as the manufacture of steel wires for vine and other string musical instruments A school for teaching these local industries combined with classes for carpentry, blacksmith work and drawing may be established.

At Sagar in the Shimoga District the people have subscribed Rs 1,500 for starting an industrial school and request Government to establish an industrial school For many years it

has been difficult to get a local carpenter at Sagar and the people are solely dependent on carpenters coming from the west coast for their work I shall shortly submit proposals for the establishment of an industrial school at Sagar

In my letter No 10116 369, dated 12th June 1899 I submitted proposals for the establishment of industrial schools at the head quarters of as many districts as possible Bangalore hardly needs an industrial school of the ordinary type on account of the large Railway and private workshops that exist and serve to train artisans In Kolar the Episcopal Mission Industrial School which has been recently aided will suffice At Tumkur the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School requires to be further developed At Chitaldrug an industrial school is said to have been started by the Headmaster of the High School I have had no official knowledge of the existence or work of the school The school may be placed on a satisfactory basis and either taken over by Government or aided At Shimoga there is a fairly large carpentry shop with a Brahmin manager and Brahmin workmen in it A grant in aid may be given to the manager for the purpose of giving scholarships to learners and for help in the maintenance of an efficient establishment At Chikmagalur an industrial school is likely to flourish and do good work At Hassan there is a small but well managed industrial school in connection with the High School Mr Cress has managed the school with great ability and economy Mysore possesses a good industrial school

Wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths' classes I would insist on the manufacture among other articles of cheap country carts, improved ploughs and agricultural implements A set of such ploughs and European and Japanese implements may be supplied as patterns to all industrial schools having these classes

It struck Mr J N Tata of Bombay in some of his visits to Bangalore and Mysore that the Mysore Province was specially adapted for the rearing of the silk worm In cold countries like France Italy or Japan worms can be bred only in the spring or summer, but in the temperate climate of Mysore they could be bred all the year round and six generations of worms can be bred in a year The silk industry in Mysore is said to have been first commenced in the time of Tippu Sultan and a French firm carried it on on a large scale in Kengeri at one time but those were times when whole crops of silk worms used to be decimated by the prevalence of an infectious fever The destruction of successive crops was fatal to the industry and even at the present time those who rear silk worms in the districts of Bangalore Kolar and My ore are often disappointed and ruined by the prevalence of febrin among the worms Pasteur who by his researches has saved the silk industry of France and Italy has shown an easy way of detecting diseased eggs by means of the microscope If diseased eggs are detected and destroyed the rest of the seeds are saved and the rearer saved from much loss Mr Tata, solely with a view to improve the silk industry of Mysore and confer a lasting benefit on the population has established an experimental silk farm in Bangalore and has imported a Japanese expert and a Japanese manager to work the farm The cultivation of various species of local and foreign mulberry trees has been scientifically carried on, eggs from France Italy and Japan have been imported to breed from cross breeds between the local and foreign moths have been produced the local species of worms has been greatly improved, and lastly the silk produced from worms scientifically reared on Japanese methods has been reeled on Japanese reeling machinery Some of these experiments especially the rearing of cross bred worms in successive generations have proved a failure and unfortunately there is little or no demand for the improved quality of silk produced by improved methods Mr Tata has, I believe spent more than Rs 25 000 on the farm with hardly any return up to date

I would propose that Government should take advantage of the existence of the farm and train up a number of village school masters in improved methods of (1) growing mulberry trees (2) rearing the silk worm and (3) reeling There are a number of villages in the Districts of Bangalore Kolar and Mysore where silk rearing is followed as a trade by the rural population I would bring five village school teachers from such villages at a time to Mr Tata s farm for a period of three months, and train them under Mr Tata s Japanese expert in the above improved methods They may be given monthly scholarships of Rs 7 each At the farm they would get the scholarship plus a portion of their pay, the two together being equal to their pay while in their absence substitutes on Rs 7 would carry on their school work Thus every year about twenty village masters would learn the improved methods and especially the art of detecting and destroying diseased eggs and saving a whole crop from utter destruction which is at present the bane of the industry I would make a complete list of villages in which silk industry flourishes and if necessary more than five scholarships may be given at a time When a school master returns to his school he should be given a microscope, or the power of borrowing one from the Taluk Cutcherry which should have a supply of microscopes according to the needs of the taluk He should go about with the microscope from house to house and examine the latest crop of seeds and reject and destroy the diseased seeds At the same time he should tell the raiyats how to improve the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the rearing of the worm and lastly the reeling of the silk

In Japan special inspectors are appointed for this work by Government, who go about with the microscope helping and advising the silk rearers The school masters may be given an allowance of Rs 5 a month by the Revenue Department and a quarterly report of the

work done by them may be demanded from them by the Amildar, who should also see for himself the work done by the school masters during his tours The work done by the school masters for the silk industry should of course be done out of school hours and without prejudice to their proper duties It the scheme works well Government may in course of time consider the advisability of paying half the emoluments of the Japanese expert who will train the teachers Thus at a small cost to Government it will be possible to help and develop what is now a struggling industry but may become a highly remunerative industry in the near future

I would proceed on the above lines to improve and spread industrial education in the Province It will be seen that I attempt no ambitious plan nor do I provide for high scientific or technological instruction such as is imparted in large technical institutes in European countries I recommend developments as need arises for higher and better instruction The modest proposals I make are suited to the present times If electrical power can be spared in future for home or manual industries from the Cauvery Power Scheme there will be need for instruction in the methods of utilising the power and applying it to local industries At the same time in the existing industrial schools new industries may be introduced as their need and usefulness become proved For instance Madura carving on wood glass painting and burning for manufacture of stained glass and stone carving on the model of the carving done in the new Palace of His Highness the Maharaja may well be added to the industries taught in the Mysore Industrial School But until the present departments of industry are worked satisfactorily and until a separate School of Engineering is established, I would not advocate increasing the number of industries taught at Mysore

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No 14668 77—Ed F 4 96, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH APRIL 1903

ORDER THEREON —The provision of instruction in varied industrial pursuits for the bulk of the people is in many respects the pressing need of the time in Mysore as in other parts of India, and has for some time past engaged the anxious attention of the Government A move in this direction was made in Mysore ten years back, and the experience since gained has shown the desirability of an early gradual expansion of this useful branch of public instruction The Inspector General of Education visited some of the schools in the Madras Presidency and studied on the spot the systems which have been adopted in those institutions with success His reports on the subject have been carefully considered by Government As a sign of the times it may be noted with pleasure that a sum of Rs 1,500 was subscribed in such a comparatively small place as Sagar for an Industrial School

2 There are at present seven Industrial Schools in the State, two of which, those at Mysore and Hassan, are maintained by Government, and the rest at Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore Melkote and Kolar are aided institutions Government consider that the time has come to give a further impetus to Industrial Education in the State They are not in favor of all the tuition being concentrated in one place on the contrary, they would prefer that as many places as possible should benefit by the scheme, the cost however, being in no place prohibitive or out of proportion to the benefits expected The object in view should be, not the imparting of any ideal theoretical or scientific course of instruction but the teaching of such industries and trades on improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of the people, such as carpentry, weaving silk rearing iron work, rattan work lacquer work, etc, and to turn out a number of pupils every year fully equipped with the means of earning their livelihood Government accept the view of the Inspector General of Education, that an Industrial School should ordinarily and to a large extent pay its own way They should be more or less workshops carried on on business principles and they should have large receipts from the sale of the articles produced, which should nearly cover the cost of their maintenance It is also essential that where an industry has existed on commercial basis, it should be taught and developed in schools so as to provide a means of living for a large number of people and adding to the wealth of the country

3 If such schools are established at approved centres by private persons or bodies, the Government will be glad to contribute liberal grants in aid towards the cost of their maintenance The rest of the cost can always be met, if the institutions are managed on business principles as above indicated, from the sale proceeds of the

articles produced As a first step it seems desirable to arrange for the establishment of good industrial schools (other than for weaving, which will be separately dealt with *infra*) at the following places, namely, Channapatna Sagar, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga In a few of these places there appear to exist some sort of schools already these should be placed on a proper basis prior to their being recognised as aided or Government institutions, in others, such of the leading residents as are likely to be interested should be invited to arrange among themselves if possible for the opening of industrial schools, prior to such recognition The initial cost should in no case exceed Rs 1,000 and the annual cost between Rs 1,200 and Rs 1 500 and both will be debited to Local Funds General Government approve of the suggestion that, wherever there are carpentry and blacksmiths' classes, the manufacture among other articles, of cheap country carts, and improved ploughs and other agricultural implements may be usefully undertaken and that patterns of such improved implements as have been practically tested and proved to be suitable to local requirements be supplied to all industrial schools having such classes, the cost thereof being met from the same fund as that to which the costs of starting and maintaining such schools are chargeable

4 In the case of industries, for training in which facilities do not at present exist in the Mysore State, Government will be prepared to award annually from ten to twenty scholarships of from Rs 10 to 20 each to selected applicants on condition of their undergoing training in the School of Arts, Madras or Bombay, or the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay, or other institutions where such industries are taught The Inspector General is requested to submit at an early date definite proposals on the subject The educational qualifications of the applicants should, of course, be not lower than those which have been prescribed for their admission to the institutions concerned

5 In connection with the weaving industry, Mr Bhabha has submitted an interesting communication in which he explains the necessity for introducing and encouraging the application of the fly shuttle arrangement to native looms and the training of youth in the weaving of various kinds and patterns of cloth on the fly shuttle looms The Government concur generally in his views and sanction the establishment of Weaving Schools with a carpentry class attached, in which elementary drawing also will be taught, at Hole Narsipur, Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru, to be maintained tentatively for a period of two years A department for dyeing will be attached to the weaving schools after they have come into working order These schools will each of them be maintained at a cost not exceeding Rs 2 500 (net) per annum, to which should be added a lump sum grant not exceeding Rs 1,000 to meet initial expenses, both these items being debited to Local Funds General The details as to management supervision and accounting, will be left to the Inspector General, who will in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, whose sympathy and co operation he may confidently count upon, settle them in the most satisfactory manner possible

6 The remarks of the Inspector General regarding the formation of co operative societies for the benefit of the weaver communities have much to recommend them and will be referred to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for favor of an early expression of opinion

7 As regards the proposal to depute a certain number of schoolmasters (say 5) from villages where the occupation of silk rearing is followed by the rural population, to Mr Tata s experimental farm at Bangalore, to be trained for a period of three months each in improved methods of growing mulberry trees rearing silkworms and reeling, the Government would prefer that the proposal be tried experimentally in the case of a few selected schoolmasters from the Bangalore District and the result of such training reported upon before definite orders are passed on the scheme The scholarships, etc, proposed for the selected teachers, and the scheme of work prescribed for them are approved, the extra cost involved being met from Local Funds General

8 The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs 20 per mensem in their Order No 13379-80—Ed 271, dated the 13th February 1902, in aid of the commercial classes managed by Mr G C Lakshminarainaiya at Bangalore This grant was raised to Rs 30 in Order No 11905-6—Ed 293 dated the 16th February 1903 The subjects taught are typewriting commercial geography, banking etc This institution is reported to be doing good and useful work The Inspector General is requested to devote special attention to the development of this institution

H V NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy to Govt, Gen & Rev Depts

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Ed —c v

G. 1664.

(2)

21-11-03

1903-04

From F. E. C. Carr Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To H. V. Raghunadiah Esqr
Secretary to Government
Revenue & Cons Departts.

Dated 17 "
Despatched 19 " November 03

Received

General No 2146
No 216
Enclosure No

Furnishing information re formation of co-operative associations for the benefit of weavers

Deputy Commissioners Office
Kolar District
Dated 17th November 03

From
F E L Carr Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To
M V Nanjundiah Esqr
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore Rev and General
Departments, Bangalore

Sir
With reference to para 6 of
Government Proceedings No 14668-77 / Ed 74-96
dated 7th April 1903 inviting
my opinion on the matter of the
formation of co-operative associations
for the benefit of weavers in
important weaving centres I have
the honor to state that I concur
with the suggestions made by the
Inspector General of Education
in para 7 of his letter to Govern-
ment that it would be an
excellent

excellent thing to redeem the fortunate weaving class from the grasping clutch of the Sowcar but whether the formation of associations such as those suggested would be practicable as I fear a grave matter of doubt. The ill-success of Agricultural Banks in general makes one somewhat sceptical as to the possible success of associations or co-operative societies of the type suggested in the backward state of Hindu society at present On the other hand if nothing is even attempted nothing will ever be done, and if Government could frame some scheme, whereby some relief could be given to the weaving classes, who form a no inconsiderable community in the State, I think that it should be given a fair trial

I forward copy of a letter from Mr Lawrence on the above subject which touches on several points of interest. The admirable report of Mr Subba Rao who practically demonstrated the possibility of working a scheme of this sort during the late season of distress amongst the weavers of Kolar is well worth perusal; a copy is attached.

Not rec.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt
[illegible]
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

MM

No. 24

Office of the Asst Commissioner
in charge of Chintamani
and other Taluks

Dated Siddaghatta 22nd July 1903

From,

K R Sreenivas Iyengar Esqr
Assistant Commissioner
Chintamani Div

To

F E C Carr Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sir

With reference to your docket No. 64-66 dated 6th July 1903, inviting opinion on the formation of co operative associations for the benefit of weavers in important weaving centre as suggested by the Inspector General of Education in his letter quoted in Government Proceedings No 14668-77 / Ed 7 4-96 dated 7th April 1903 I have the honor to state that any arrangement by which the weaver will be able to purchase yarn at the lowest price and sell his cloth

at

at the highest rate will certainly benefit him and considerably improve his condition I however, doubt whether in the present condition of the weaving community there will be sufficient men of means influence and intelli-gence in it to raise a capital of Rs 2000 by shares of Rs 2½ each, as suggested by the Inspector General of Education The local merchants whose profits will be affected by the formation of the proposed associations are likely to work against the successful working of such association Nevertheless, if the local Amildar or other influential Government officer takes sufficient interest in the matter and is permitted to guide and supervise the working of the association as President thereof the above difficulties may probably be overcome to a large extent, and the association will also enjoy the confidence of the Share-holders which such

such an arrangement, the proposal of the Inspector General of Education may well be given a fair trial in some of the important weaving towns of the state

I have &c
"Sd" K R Sreenivasa Iyengar
Assistant Commissioner

"Copy

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

AM

G 1888

8 12 03

1903 04

(3) From The Dep^t to Commissioner Kadur Devlab

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras, General and Revenue Departments

Dated 1st

Despatched 7th December 1903

Received

General No 287

No

Enclosure No

Stating that the formation of Cooperative Societies for the benefit of weavers would be beneficial, if the weavers themselves could be induced to take up shares and profits assured to them

G 1287

8 12

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kadur District
Chikmagalur 7th December 03

From

M Narain Rao Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To

A V Nanjundayya Esqre M.A.L.L.
Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, General and Revenue Depts

Sir,

I have the honor to state, with reference to para 6 of Government Order No 14668-77 / Ed 4-96 of the 7th April last, that the formation of Co-operative Societies for the benefit of weavers would certainly be beneficial to that much-depressed class of people. No Sowcar would be forthcoming to invest his money in a cooperative Society, the profits of which are not to be shared by him. If the weavers themselves could be induced to take up shares (Each share being fixed at Rs 2½ as proposed by Mr Bhabha) in the proposed Society, they will

have

have a share in the profits. The working of the Society may, in the beginning, be placed under the control of some one having a practical knowledge of similar institutions.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient Servant

M. Narain Rao
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

[illegible]

(4)

MYSORE COVERN
16 XII 3 1903
189
GENERAL & REVENUE

G 1964
1904

From
The ~~Dy~~ Commissioner
Tumpore District

To
The Secretary to the
Court of Tumpore with the
Rev + Gen. Depts

Dated 11
Despatched 14 } December
Received 1903

General No 318
No

Enclosure No nil

Re the formation
of Co-operative
Associations

G(P.S.)
16.12.03

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Mysore District
Dated Camp Seringapatam 11th
December 1903

M. Ranganadayya Esqr. M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
General and Revenue Departs

Sir

With reference to para 6 of Government order No. 14668-77/Ed. 24-96 dated the 7th April 1903 calling for opinion on the proposal of the Inspector General of Education to form Societies in Government centres for raising small capitals by means of shares for the purpose of buying yarn to be sold to poor weavers at cost price and buying from them the cloths woven by them and selling the same for profit for the benefit of ~~such~~ such associations I have the honor to state that the proposal is doubtless a philanthropic one affording help to poor weavers who are now in the hands of sowcars for

financing them for the purchase of yarn &c but it is not quite easy to induce persons to form themselves into such associations However, attempts will, if desired, be made in Mysore, Mandya Kokkere Malavalli, Chamarajanagar Melkote &c where weaving is carried on to some extent the only difficulty is to find persons philanthropically disposed to undertake such business, and the next difficulty probably will be to find subscribers or share holders And the third difficulty will be in getting the associations to continue their interest in the movement and to secure the money of the share holders in the first place and then a fair return to them Such associations do exist elsewhere at present, and the one that is said to be working at Madura may perhaps be mentioned We may similarly try to start such Companies here also although I do not at present feel

Sanguine of their developing themselves

p.o. into successful magnitudes

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

[illegible]

Deputy Commissioner

of the Mysore District

(5)

MYSORE GOVERNMENT GENERAL & REVENUE 21 XII 03 1903

G 2021 / 2021 / 22/12/03

From
N Venkata Rao Pope
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To
H V Nanjundayya Esqr
Secy to the Govt of Mysore
L & Rev Depts

Dated 19th December 03
Despatched
Received

General No 336
No 221

Enclosure No

With reference to Govt Ord no 16666-77 Rd 7 & 96 of 7th April 1903 states that there are no large weaving communities in this District and the formation of Co operative associations for their benefit is therefore not needed

G (S.)
21.12.03

1903. 1904 5

From. N' Venkata Rao Esquire
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shemoga District

To, H V Nanjundayya Esquire B A &c
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
General and Revenue Department

dated 19th December 1903

No. 336/221 &c

With reference to Government Proceedings No 14666-77 & 97496 dated 7th April 1903, has the honour to state that there are no large weaving communities in this District and the formation of Co operative associations for their benefit is therefore not needed

N. Venkata Rao

Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shemoga District

J. Fol

6

G No 2151

From The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur

MYSORE GOVERNMENT GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT 1904

To The Secretary to the Govt of H H the Maharaja of Mysore General & Revenue Departments

Dated

Despatched 27th / 29th December 1903

Received

General No 292

No

Enclosure No

Stating that Cooperative societies are necessary for the permanent improvement of the ryots as a class and that the Amildar of Chikanayakanhalli is endeavouring to have one started at the head quarters of this Taluk

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Tumkur District,
Dated 27th December 1903

Fr From

M S Venkayya Rao Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

To. To

A V Narasimhaiyya Esq, M A M R
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments

Sir

With reference to para 6 of Proceedings of Government No 16668/Ed 74-96 dated 7th April last regarding the starting of Cooperative societies for the benefit of weavers I have the honour to state that I quite concur in the necessity of such an institution for the permanent improvement of the weavers as a class. The Amildar of Chikmagalur is endeavouring to have one started at the Head Quarters of this Taluk and when the arrangements are complete I shall report the fact for the information of Government. Inasmuch as another place where a similar institution may be started, I think it will I consider be preferable to see how the one

one at Chukwukankalle works, before trying it at Inwekere

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

Samuel Allen
Deputy Commissioner
Ikwuano District

G 2370 ~~10~~ (7)

1904

From H Ramanujaiengar Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug Dist

To
H V Nanjundayya Esquire M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Govt of H H
The Maharaja of Mysore
Gl & Rev Departments
Bangalore

Dated 19th
Despatched 20th } January 1904
Received

General No 380
No

Enclosure No 1 file of copies

Submitting a report re The formation of cooperative Societies for the benefit of weaver class in this Dist

G 8/

Deputy Commissioner's office
No 380/Misc/1 the of copies Chitaldrug District
Dated 19/20 January 1904

From

H Ramanujaengar Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

To

H V Nanjundayya Esquire M.A. M.L.C.
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore

Sir,

Adverting to para 6 of Government Proceedings No 14668-77 / ED 74-96 dated 7th April 1903, calling for an expression of opinion regarding the formation of Co operative societies in large centres of weaver population for the benefit of the weaver communities I have the honor to forward copies of the marginally noted reports furnished by the officers Consulted by me

2 Of all the places in the District, Molakalmuru is the most important weaving centre, where both cotton as well as silk weaving is carried on to a considerable extent Shortly after the receipt of the above Government Order I visited this place as also Devasamudra

another

Memo dated 26th May 1903 from the Forest Settlement Officer
Letter No 806 dated 11th June 1903 from the District Forest Officer, Chitaldrug
— do — 235 dated 11th June 1903 from the 2d Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldrug
— do — 60 dated 20th August 1903 from the Head Mistress, High School, Chitaldrug

another weaving centre in the same Taluk but from the careful inquiries I have made, the prospect of forming a Cooperative society for the benefit of the weavers seems very remote I personally explained to the weavers and others engaged in the industry, the object of the proposed institution and the advantages which would accrue therefrom The bulk of the weavers are poor and in a state of hopeless indebtedness It is quite beyond their means to contribute anything towards the capital required to start the society and the few Sowcars of the place cannot be made to interest themselves in the movement as they have the weavers in their Clutches The prospect of a Cooperative scheme is the more gloomy as it is learnt from enquiries made that a capital of Rs 2,000 as estimated by the Inspector General of Education, is far below the mark, more especially for a place like Molacalmuru where cotton as well as mixed Cotton and silk goods are manufactured A sum of not less than Rs 15,000/- at least is estimated to be required to start the business

on

on a workable basis

3 The above remarks apply more or less also to other weaving centres in the District, and it does not appear practicable under the present circumstances to establish a cooperative society with the help of local men unless Government undertakes to pay off the debts of the weavers and advances money for the formation of a cooperative fund. As both these measures are beyond the range of practical relief I would confine present action to the opening of a weaving class with the introduction of fly shuttle looms and the instruction of the weavers in the improved methods of weaving. They will gradually come to appreciate the advantages of the latter and improve their condition. In my humble opinion, it will then be time to think of starting cooperative societies for their benefit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. Allen Cooper

Deputy Commissioner

Chittagong District

Memo on the weaving industry at Molacalmuru with suggestions for improvements

---

The Molacalmuru town contains 765 houses with 2701 population Of these about 1037 people living in 177 houses are employed in the different occupations connected with the weaving industry In all there are 388 pit looms in the town and no attempt has been made as yet to introduce the fly shuttle arrangement Both cotton and silk goods are manufactured in them and the industry is carried on all the year round

Pure silk and mixed silk cotton goods form the main production though rough cotton goods are sometimes turned out in small quantities The articles prepared are as follows —

Sarees of either pure silk or mixed silk cotton with silk or lace edges or stripes

2 Bodice cloth as above

3 Pancheys for men with silk borders

4 Petas and turbans with borders of silk or lace

5 Silk long cloths for coats &c

6 Dhupatz entirely of cotton worn by ryots

7 Silk hand kerchiefs coloured and uncoloured sometimes in chequered lace

8 Kamarbands silk or cotton

9 Maqutas and Peetambaras edged with silk or lace in ornamental designs

3 Sadies woven in mixed silk and cotton are generally in demand and are sold locally or removed for sale to the different parts of the Chitaldrug District Valuable goods of silk or mixed silk and lace which are made to order are sent out to different parts of Mysore No correct account is available of the quantity or value of the outturn It is roughly estimated at about one and a half lacs of Rupees annually

4 The articles required for manufacturing the above goods are as follows —

1 Cotton yarn of an estimated Value of Rs 18000 — " — "

2 Silk yarn — Do — Do — 42000 — " —

Dying Staff

(1) Indigo — Do — Do — Rs 19200 — " —

(2) Kormanga or aniline red — Do — 3600 — " — "

(3) Kamala Dye or Kapila Rung — Do — 1200 — " — "

(4) Soda — Do — Do — 120 — " " "

(5) Alum — Do — Do — 240 — " — "

(6) Katchu, marking nut and gallnut, oil } 1200 — " — "

(7) The Coolly-hire for cleaning and colouring the yarns and preparing therein for the loom — Rs 8400-0-0

(8) The actual Charge for weaving the above yarn into cloths would be no less than — Rs 36000-0-0

Grand Total Rs 129960-0-0

5 From the above data furnished by the principal merchants after careful calculation, it is deduced that the total expenditure incurred on the industry would amount to Rs 1,30,000/- per annum or Rs 10,800 per mensem or say roughly 10000/Rs a month

6 Deducting all the items of expenditure from the realization it is believed that a net profit of about Rs 20000/- per annum could be realized provided the goods manufactured are sold readily which however does not appear to be the case, because they cannot hold their own in the open market in competition with goods of a finer texture and more lightly priced The outbreak of plague has also affected the sale of these more costly articles

7 Unbleached Cotton yarn imported to Bellary town from Bombay and other places is purchased by the weavers from commission agents and merchants there They are sometimes bought for

ready

ready money or borrowed on credit according
6 to circumstances The weavers do not seem to
have bound themselves to sell manufactured
7 goods at fixed rates to the persons from whom they
purchase the yarn Interest is paid however on the
8 arthelis purchased on credit, at rates varying from
9 12 to 36 per Cent per annum

8 Silk yarn, generally unbleached, is also
3 bought from merchants at Bellary and Raichur
ere who import the same either direct from places
or pl of production like Chickaballapur, Sidlaghatta,
the Kolar and Chennapatam or from wholesale dealers
or, at Bangalore
osd 9 Both silk and cotton yarn are bleached
No and dyed at Molacalmuru on nearly the same
or 1 system and with the same materials as are used
at at Bangalore The principal colours applied to
cotton are blue, black and red while silk is dyed
with the following colours

Primary Colours 1 Red
2 Blue
and 3 yellow

2 Secondary Colours —
1 Violet (Red & blue)
2 Orange (Red & yellow
and 3 Green (Blue & yellow)

These Colours are stereotyped The process of
applying new colours and shades of colours are
unknown It may however be stated that such
colours as are adopted are fast, especially in the
case of silk The lac dye was formerly used for colouring
silk

silk and the colour of paply bark for the Cotton but during the past 7 or 8 years these have been entirely replaced by aniline red Pure white colour which is obtained by bleaching with lime and Soda and black colour obtained by treating with gallnut, iron slag and castor oil are also used

10 The pit loom is the only arrangement adopted at Molacalmuru and the fly shuttle loom is unknown It is stated that while the latter arrangement is admirably suitable for weaving Cloths having simple warps and woofs those carrying edges and borders of floral Geometrical and other ornamental designs cannot be manufactured except in the pit loom

11 It may also be observed that the Mola-Calmuru Cloths especially silk are heavy size for size, as compared with those of Benaresse, Amritsar, Ahamadabad, Poona, Bangalore, Kumbakonam and Salem which are the Chief centres of silk Manufacture in India, and they are far heavier than those of Japan, Burma, and France The heavyness combined with the initial cost of the yarn increases the cost of the Clothes They cannot therefore compete in the open market and they have no chance of finding their way to foreign countries Except perhaps as curios. It may be mentioned here that all the silk goods of Molacalmuru are sold by weight, the rates varying from 7annas to 10anna

per

per tola weight whereas those manufactured at Bangalore can be had at 6 to 7annas the weight being also less size for size, a larger surface of Cloth can be had for the same value This is matter of importance in trade

12 An impetus for the preparation of female Cloths of a somewhat finer texture by using yarn of high grades, has been given during the past 5 or 6 years by the ladies of the families of Amildars and other local officers posted to this District from Mysore and Bangalore They gave the local weavers samples of Cloths manufactured at Bangalore and encouraged them to adopt the same to some extent This has enabled the weavers to make a better profit than they could to earn before from their rough and heavy outturn

13 The mordants for fixing Colours on the Cotton yarn are unfortunately not quite satisfactory It is learnt from experiment that in some Cases the indigo blue is not fast and thus detracts considerably from the value of the Clothes and in fact it has brought the Cotton Cloths into disrepute in some instances

Suggestions for the improvement of the industry

With a view to bring down the initial cost of unbleached yarn, both cotton and silk, it is necessary to import them direct from the places of manufacture — Bombay in the case of cotton, Chickaballapur and Chennapatam in the case of silk. Enquiry may also be made whether a portion at least of the superior silk turned out in Mr J N Tatas farm near Bangalore can be supplied at a reasonable cost - say 3/8 to 4 per seer (24 tolas)

(2) With a view to reduce the weight and consequent price of the manufactured goods, it is necessary for the weavers to adopt yarn of a finer quality. Improved looms and dexterity in handling are required for this purpose

(3) If the Indracalmuru goods have to hold their own in the open market, it is necessary to introduce fresh patterns and and to apply colours of different shades

(4) The process of weaving is somewhat slow in the pit loom arrangement, the outturn may be increased materially especially in the case of simple textures by adopting the fly

fly shuttle arrangement

15 I tried to persuade the weavers to send a couple of intelligent young men to industrial Centres outside the District with a view to learn improved methods of dyeing and weaving But they are not willing to do so They request that an expert may be appointed by Government and sent to Molacalmuru to teach them the industry on improved lines

16 It is to be regretted that no endeavour has been made as yet to rear silk-worms in this part of the Country though the soil and Climate are adopted for the Culture, and water facilities exist for rearing mulberry plants It would be highly advantageous to the weavers if arrangement is made by Government to introduce the silk rearing industry near about Molacalmuru town I would suggest that a Couple of professional men may be engaged at Chickaballapur or Chennapatam and sent to Molacalmuru to make an experiment for a year or two A few acres of suitable land under well-irrigation may be leased from the owners and utilized for the purpose The silk rearing farm may be placed

under

under the management of the weaving teacher subject to the supervision of the Amildar or the Head Master of the Anglo Vernacular School

17 As regards the Co-operative society mentioned in para 7 of Mr Bhabha's memorandum printed with Government Proceedings para 6 No 14668-77/ED 7 4-96 dated 7th April 1903 I very much regret to report that after due enquiry I find that circumstances are not favorable at present for starting one though it would be highly useful to all concerned if it could be done From the data furnished in para 7 of the memorandum, it will be observed that the value of materials consumed annually is no less than Rs 130,000/- while the outturn of manufactured goods is estimated at Rs 150000/- A capital of at least Rs 15,000/- would be required to purchase and supply monthly the articles required for the weaving industry If any material benefit has to accrue to the weavers it is necessary that the major portion of the capital should be their own On Enquiry however it is found that most of the persons engaged in the industry are

living

living from hand to mouth and there are not more than a dozen men in tolerably fair circumstances who can invest any capital at all and these are not able to contribute in all more than 1500 Rs towards the capital fund I have not been able to ascertain whether merchants at Bellary and other places would be willing to co operate but even if they did, it is not likely that local weavers would be much benefitted thereby, for the profits would mainly go to them and not to the men actually at work There is another difficulty in the successful working of the Company It is not possible to find a ready sale for the goods especially the more costly ones manufactured at Molakalmuru Because they are not in universal demand and the sphere of sale is limited If the Company has to work successfully it is necessary that the goods should be sold as fast as they come out of the looms and money made available for the purchase and supply of yarn and dyeing stuffs As there is no probability of finding such rapid sale and as the workmen would be kept idle if there should be any delay in advancing the required materials more harm than good will be caused to the weavers, for when once they enter into agreement with the Co-operative

Society

society to purchase the yarn from and to sell the manufactured Clothes through such society, they can procure no loan from Sahukars and others as at present

19 The weavers suggest that the Capital required for the Company may be advanced by Government and that all the Cloths may also be arranged to be sold through the Government. I think that such an arrangement is neither practicable nor desirable If the greater portion of the Capital is contributed by the people themselves, the Government may also buy a few shares with the view of raising the status of the Company and of having a Chance as a shareholder for supervising the transactions But it cannot be made altogether a Government concern Moreover the Government is not in a better position to find a sale for the goods in the open market than the owners themselves are and if Government officials went hawking about in these articles they are sure to sustain loss In exceptional cases the Government did undertake the purchase and sale of such goods in former years especially at Bangalore in a Plague Season, but this was more a relief measure

than

than a merchantile transaction The durability and fast colours of the pure Silk goods of Molacalmuru make is invariably testified to by those who have used them and there is doubtless some call for certain special kinds of Cloths especially from Brahmins in different parts of the Mysore Province, with a view to extend the manufacture and sale of such articles I would suggest that the Head master of the Anglo Vernacular School may be permitted to open a shop with his own Capital if he has any, and deal in those goods with the permission of Government A loan of Rs 200 – 500 may be advanced to him from the Educational fund to supplement his investment He may also import and sell the yarn to weavers at nearly the Cost price If the Head master happens to be a man of resources and is practically acquainted with trade on the principal of "Small profits and quick returns" and knows also the value of advertisements, there is no reason why he should not make a profitable business of this The weavers are uneducated and it will take long before they can learn habits of thrift and temperance

however

however much the Government may do for them It is not likely that any material good will result till they themselves are willing and anxious to improve their condition It is much to be regretted that the weaver population has not taken advantage of the English School which is established at Molacalmuru at considerable cost

(Signed) B Ramaswami Ayer
Forest Settlement Officer

26th May 1903

From
K Shamiengar Esq
District Forest Officer
Chitaldrug District

To
A Ramaiyangar Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Dated 11th June 1903
No 806

Sir,
With reference to your memo No 1492 forwarding copy of Government Proceedings No 14668 ED 7 4 96 dated 1st April 1903, in the matter of improvement of Industrial Education in the State for my opinion with special reference

to

to para 7 of Mr Bhatha's report and 6 of the Government order, I have the honor to state that while at Molacalmuru last month I had occasion to discuss the whole question with the weavers and others there, and the result of that discussion is noted

1st That Rs 2000/- is hardly sufficient for a Cooperative Capital for a silk-weaving industry It may quite do for cotton weaving About Rs 10000/- worth of silk fabrics are produced every month and the stock will not be disposed off then and there It takes at least two months time to dispose of high class silk fabrics On this account, a capital of Rs 20,000/- is absolutely required in order to free the weaver from the clutches of the sowcar and the people at Molacalmuru are not so well off as to raise so much and the individual sowcars who have the monopoly of the silk trade do not consult to finance the Co-operative societies unless the following concessions are shown

(1) That the society should be recognised as a semi Government Institution by taking half the shares of the society and appointing a Government Official as one of its directors

(2) That all stamp duty on the transactions of this society should be Excused

(3) That facilities should be afforded to credit or debit society's money in the Government treasuries free of cost

(4) That Court fee stamps on the society's litigations should be excused in the initial ~~and~~ stage

(5) That regular samples of good workmanship should be obtained at Government cost and supplied to the society as models

These concessions will induce the sowcars to invest his money in a Co-operative society and one that takes more than Rs 1000/- share may be made eligible for a Director's Post

I have &c

(Signed) K Shama Iyengar
Dy Divl Forest Officer
Chitaldrug Dt Divl

From

J Arbuthnott Esq B A
Head Master High School,
Chitaldrug

To H Ramamuyaengar Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug Dt Divl

Dated 20 8 03

No 60

Sir

I have the honor to state with reference to your docket No 1380 of the 8th instant that the

the forming of Co operative societies to help the weaving community will largely depend upon the weaving Industry at large centres being in a flourishing condition or at least remunerative to some extent so as to enlist the support and sympathy of the well-to-do merchant classes and respectable townsmen

2 For the encouragement of the weaving Industry in Mysore 12 of Mr E B Havell's fly shuttle looms which took the 1st prize last December at the Calcutta Exhibition of Looms and 6 of the Chenchura looms may be purchased by the Government and sent as models of fly shuttle looms to all Industrial Schools where weaving is one of the Industries like the Chitaldrug Industrial School and large centres of weaving in order that weavers and the public may see for themselves the advantages of the fly shuttle loom (or the slay or batton attachment to the country loom, over the country loom Mr Havell's prize shuttle loom has this advantage over other looms that it costs only Rs 50 and can weave cotton, woollen or silk The advantage of the Chenchura Loom is greater breadth of cloth and has an arrangement for putting on a ~~broad~~ broad silk border to "Panches" selling at Rs 10 to 15 a pair

The Hole-Narasipur weaving School turns out such Cloths The question is whether there is a great demand for such cloths in small towns

3 From my experience in weaving Cotton Cheeks (for the past 26 months on two fly shuttle looms) priced from 2/2 annas to 6annas, with yarn from Messrs Binny & Co. Cotton, woollen and silk mills Madras and Bangalore I do not think there is a bright prospect for the ordinary fly shuttle hand looms now used in India which turn out on the average 4 yards a day to the 3 yards or 2/2 yards of the Country hand loom The power-loom is slowly but steadily undermining the prospect of the hand-loom by a larger and Cheaper out put with a saving of time, labour and Expense

4 The Cotton woollen and silk markets of India are glutted with silk, woollen and cotton goods from the large factories of Europe, America, China Japan &c and which being finer in texture and more elaborate in design and Cheaper in price find a readier sale

5 It is said that a new hand-loom has been invented in America called the Northrop or Northsorp which can turn out 2 or 3 times,

the amount of work that is now turned out by any existing loom It would be worth while to get out a sample one for trial in order that more may be ordered, if it proves to be a decided improvement in hand loom weaving

6 Under the circumstances, the introduction of weaving with the fly shuttle hand looms should in the initial state be made experimentally and with due caution

I have &c

(Signed) J A Bethuott
Head Master

From

A Subramanya Iyer Esq
Second Assistant Commissioner
Chingleput District

To A Ramanujachariyar Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Chingleput District

Dated 11th June 1903
Despatched 13 — do
No 235

Sir

In reply to your memo No 1491 dated 28th Ultimo, calling for my opinion on Mr Bhabha's proposal to form Co operative societies

Societies for the benefit of weavers, I have the honor to state that this work is purely of a commercial nature and must be undertaken by private citizens. The attempt to form Agricultural Banks for the benefit of Agriculturists have not been successful and I cannot see how these co-operative societies for weavers can fare better.

I have &c

(Sgd) A Subramanya Iyer
2d Assistant Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Copy

A. Cunningham
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

(11) = (8) G 2641

GOVERNMENT 3 - FEB 1903

From The President of the D. A. & W. Bangalore

To The Secy to the Govt of my Sov Rev and Genl Depts

Dated 6th

Despatched 8th February 1903

Received

General No

S No 675

Enclosure No

Government Pr No 14668-77 Ed 7 4-96

of 7th April 1903

State that no definite opinion can be soon be formed re the formation of cooperative associations for the benefit of the weaker communities

G (Edu)
8/2/04

No. 675

Bangalore District

Office of the President
of the District Fund Board
Bangalore 6th February 1911

From,

H. H. Sparkes Esq
President of the D. F. B.
Bangalore Dt.

To,

H. V. Ramaiyangar Esq. M.A.
Secy to the Govt of Mysore
Rev and Land Depts

Sir,

With reference to para 6 of Government Proceedings No. 14668-77 / Ed 74-96 dated 4th April 1903, regarding the formation of Cooperative Associations for the benefit of the weaker communities, I have the honor to state that no definite opinion can

So

So soon be forced till we gain some experience in the new fly shuttle system recently introduced as per Government orders in the matter

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Narasinga Rao Nayudu

for Director

Mar

G 2875

Encs to G 631 & 32
7 20/6/04
to Hy to Eon
from Gl & Rev
Secretariat
to be returned

(12)

(9)

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL
2 - 1903
MAR 1904
FILES SECTION

FROM D Devaraj Urs Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To
L Ananta Sayana Rao Esqre B.A.
Off Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Genl & Rev Depts

Dated 27 February 1904

Despatched 29

Received

General No 406

No

Enclosure No nil

In refg to No 14668-27 Dated 7 April 1903. Edl. 7 4-96

Submitting opinion in the matter of the organization and working of co-operative Societies for the benefit of the weaver community

---

G 1511
2 1 4

OFFICE C... HASSAN DI... LOCAL FUND JH. LBCAD

No 406
Secy

Dated, Hassan 27th Feb 1898

From

D Devaraj Urs Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To L Anantasama Rao Esqr
Offg Secretary to the Government of
H H the Maharajah of Mysore
General and Revenue Departts

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No 14668-77 / Ed & 4-96 dated 7th April/03 and subsequent reminders calling for an expression of opinion in the matter of the organisation and working of co-operative societies for the benefit of the weaker community, I have the honor to state that the suggestion of the Inspector General, is no doubt commendable from personal enquiries in the matter as

as also from the reports of the Assistant Commissioners I understand that the public at large have not yet attained a state in which they can appreciate the benefits of co-operative societies, on the lines proposed by the Inspector General of Education and therefore such societies cannot be formed at present on a satisfactory basis and even if formed, it does not appear to be likely that they can work with success

I may add here, however, that the success and usefulness of the means of schools such as those now sanctioned at Hale-Leaze-pur and other places may in the course of time induce other private

S' private capitalists to start the class
establishments and afford an
-fections to the means of industry
generally

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D Bernard
Deputy Inspector
Gen Hawaiian District

To (10)

The Dy Commissioner
Kolar

No G 4776 Ea
dt 22-3-04

His letter No 2146/216
dt the 17th November 1903
Submitting his views re-
garding the formation
of Co-operative Societies
for the benefit of weavers

Adverting to the
above has the honor to
state that Mr Subba
Rao's report on the
Subject referred to
in the concluding portion
~~thereof~~ the dt 19 ult has not been
received in this office
and to request that

Q 31/3/04

a copy of it may be submitted as early as possible.

By order

for Secretary.

Inc no 41

G 3321

(11)

7 APR. 1904
1904
REVENUE SECRETARIAT

From
K P Puttanna Chetty Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To
L Anantakrishna Rao Esqre
Offg Secretary to the Govt
of His Hs the Maharaja
of Mysore Revt Govt Depth

Dated 4th
Despatched 5th } April 1904

Received

General No 4411
No 422
Enclosure No 1 file —

Forwarding an original report of Mr Lima Krishna Rao, late Munsiff of Kolar regarding the relief afforded to the weavers during the drought of 1892

G
7.4.04

Mr
Keep this in the file
[illegible]
[illegible]

Deputy Commissioners Office
Kolar District
Dated 4th April 1904

From K C Puttanna Chetty Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To L Anantasami Rao Esquire
Offg Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore Revenue and General
departments

Sir

With reference to your no 4776 dated 22nd March 1904, I have the honor to forward herewith, an original, report No A dated 16th December 1893 from Mr Tuna Krishna-Rao, Late Munsiff of Kolar, in connection with the relief afforded to Weavers in the District during the drought of 1892 This was probably the report meant by Mr Carr There is no report of Mr Subba Rao as stated in his letter no $\frac{2146}{216}$ dated 17th November 1903

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

K C Puttanna
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

4

3342
2342

16 12-98
Kolar

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sir,

I have the honor to submit report of my work in connection with the Relief of Weavers at Kolar during the drought of 1892 Now that the work entrusted to me has been brought to a satisfactory end I take the liberty to give a brief sketch of the same with its results from various points of view

2 The work of relieving the weavers by giving advances and by buying the cloths manufactured was begun by Mr Doraswami Iyer, Treasury Assistant

Assistant Commissioner Kolar on the
10th February 1892 On the 29th February/92
ie about 19 days after the initial
arrangements were begun, I was placed
in charge of Kolar District Treasury
in place of Mr Doraswamy Iyer then
employed on special duty, & I had
to carry on the good work begun by
my predecessor in office Though I was
relieved of the Treasury charge on the
9th August/92, I have continued to be
in charge of the weavers accounts up
to date As I have now been transferred
from the district and as the accounts
are all adjusted, I have thought
it fit to place all the details before
you in this report before I sever
my connection with the work

3 Out of Rupees 5000/ placed by

you

you at the disposal of the District Treasury Officer for the relief of Kolar Taluq weavers, a sum of Rs 460/ was advanced to 40 weavers at the rate of 5 Rupees per loom to enable them to continue their work & the rest was set apart for the purchase of Cloths on behalf of Government At first the purchase of cloths used to be made on every Monday and Wednesday giving two days in a week for the purpose but subsequently Wednesday alone was set apart for the purchase, the weavers being paid then and there Thursday being the Santhe-day in Kolar the weavers used to have Cash on hand for Expenses in the Santhay Giving only one day in the week did not also

take

take away the weavers from their work more often than was barely necessary & Thippia a cloth-merchant who formerly purchased cloths from the local weavers was appointed Commission agent from whom a Mutchalika was taken with two tangible sureties in the sum of Rs 1000/ binding him to value the cloths correctly and to resell them for the price for which they were purchased. Cloths only within the value of the security amount used to be entrusted to the Commission agent for sale & no more The work was kept up for 6 months From February to July 1892 both inclusive at the end of which time the prospects of the season becoming favourable the weekly purchase was stopped The total number

of

of cloths purchased were 1676 valued at Rs 4136-7-10 as particularized in the enclosed Statement The important work of selling the cloth without loss had to be done and it continued up to very lately

5 The weavers were required according to their terms of their Mutchalika to repay for a period of 6 months at annas 4 per month, on every loom on which advances had been made, and then they were ordered to pay up the balance in monthly instalments of annas 12, on each loom for the 6th month and for the subsequent 4 months at one rupee a loom The whole amount viz Rs 460/ advanced has been recovered from the weavers without any hitch

and

5

and has been credited to Government as shown in the statement above referred to

6 51 Cloths valued at Rs 280-14- manufactured by the weavers at Tayloor in the Mulbagal Paling were sent by the Amildar for sale at Kolar

Of these, 50 cloths valued at Rs 276-2-0 have been sold without any additional Cost such as Commission &c, the sale having been effected chiefly by the District Treasurer and the remaining one cloth No 34 valued at Rs 4-12-0 was returned to the Amildar on the 19th September/92 as the same could not be sold at Kolar

7 It will thus be seen that the total amount to be accounted for is as follows

Amount

Amount drawn from the District Treasury on account of the purchase of cloths	Rupees 4136-7-10
do on account of advances made to weavers at Rs 5/ per loom	460-0-0
Value of Tayloor cloths sent by the Amildar for sale at Kolar	276-2-0
Total	4872-9-10

Amount realized and credited to Government is as shown below

Value of Kolar cloths sold	Rs 3979-1-7
Amount recovered from weavers	460-0-0
Sale proceeds of Tailoor cloths	276-2-0
	4715-3-7

The

The difference which remains to be adjusted is Rs 157-6-3 of which a sum of Rs 149-6-3 is due by Thipanya and the balance viz Rs 8/ the amount of cart hire &c incurred by the District Treasurer, in effecting the sale of cloths as mentioned in the following para

8 Of the total value of cloths (Kolar & Taylors) viz Rs 4412-9-10, cloths valued at Rs 3214-2-8 including the sum of Rs 149-6-3 which has hereafter to be recovered have been sold by the Commission agency, and the rest viz cloths valued at Rs 1190-7-2 (a little more than 1/3rd of the value of whole of the cloths sold by the Commission agent) have been sold

by

by the District Treasurer W Shama Rao
aided by the temporary establishment
at a trifling cost of Rs 8/ on account
of cart hire &c

9 Commission payable to the agent
is as per particulars appended here
under

At 2 per cent on Rs
3214-2-8 being the
value of clothes both
purchased & resold
by the Commission agent
(exclusive of Tailor clothes) 64-4-5

At 1 per cent on 914-5-2 Rs
being the value of Kolar
clothes purchased by a
Commission agent but
sold by the District a
Treasurer 9-2-2

Total Rs 73-6-7

JF

If the amount of Commission is deducted from that due Thupaiya net amount to be recovered from him is Rs 75-13.
A bill for the amount of Commission & the sum of Rs 8/ being the amount of Expenses incurred by W Shamaiya is herewith submitted for sanction with a view to the final adjustment of the whole transaction

10 A sum of Rs 100/ was sanctioned by Government for the purchase of racks &c required for securing the cloths Of this only a sum of Rs 75/ was drawn from Treasury on the dates noted in the margin including the sum of Rs 10/ sent to the Amildar of Mulbagal for a similar purpose Of the sum of Rs 65/ utilized by me a sum of

15/3/92	Rs 25/
27/5/92	10/
14/6/92	10/
30/6/92	30/
	75/

Rupees

Rupees 44-8-0 has been realized by the sale of dealwood boxes, Almirah &c which were got made for the purpose. Thus the loss to Government under this head is only Rs 20-8-

11 I availed myself of this opportunity of suggesting to the weavers to prepare fresh patterns of clothes for men & women that were likely to sell. The making of clothes for men was not known to them here. By inducing them to prepare check clothes the pattern of Basel Mission Manufactures, a new industry and a demand has now been brought into being. This has given a new means of subsistance to some of the weavers

12 I beg to append a statement showing the total amount which the

the Government has spent for the Relief scheme in the Kolar Paluq

Particulars	Amount		
Cost of Establishment for 6 months from March to August/92 at 21 Rs per month	126		
Pay of Care taker from 1st Sept/92 to 31st May/93 at Rs 8 per month	72		
Amount to be paid to the Commission agent as shown above	73	6	7
Cart hire to incurred by the District Treasurer.	8	0	-
Net amount of the cost of racks &c purchased for securing clothes	20	8	
Total	299	14	7

13 I have shown in para 7 that our Commission agent Pappiah owed the Government Rs 149-6-3 as the price

price of clothes Cut of this amo
he is entitled to deduct for
commission due to him Rs 73-6-7
& he is therefore indebted to
Government yet to the extent of
Rupees 75-15-8 This amount he
promises to pay up, by the 23rd
instant, if it is not paid earlier
With this payment the whole
business entrusted to me comes to
a very satisfactory end

(14) Before concluding this short
sketch of the work I cannot but
refer to the services of those that
have ably assisted me in this
work As the first and foremost,
I must bring to your kind notice
the able help of Mr. Shamadow
the District Treasurer without
whose

whose assistance I could scarcely have been able to do the present work. He sold many of the cloths direct from our Depôt without the intervention of the commission agent. This has saved to the Government the commission that would otherwise have gone to the agent, & it has also contributed towards the closing of the business earlier. As you yourself know the various capabilities of Mr Shamarow I have no doubt that he will earn his reward at an early date. While Venkat Rao who was my intelligent & well-behaved accountant in the weavers Establishment has been provided with a small appointment in the District Office, the peon, or caretaker Butchegan

is yet waiting for a Government place. This latter has often acted as a Gollan in the District Treasury. As this man has also attracted your attention by his good conduct I hope you will be kind enough to find a place for him at an early opportunity.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Most obedt Servant

H Tennant Lieutenant R.N.
Commanding Indian
In Charge of the Weames
Establishment & Kolar Dist

WL

Government of Mysore

Particulars	Amount			Total		
To The amount of Commission due to the Commission agent at 2 per cent on Rs 3214-2-8 being the value of clothes both purchased and resold by the agent —	64	4	5			
Do — Do at one per cent on Rs 914-5-2 being the value of clothes purchased by the agent but not sold by him	9	2	2			
Do Cart hire incurred by the District Treasurer in effecting the sale of clothes	8					
Total	81	6	7	81	6	7

Rupees Eighty one, annas six & pies seven only

Kolar
18/12/93

H. Immanuel Sivaraja

Munsiff
& offg in charge
of the Weavers'
Establishment

106
94
30

Reply

We return the
[illegible]
24/1

Respectfully
[illegible]
21/12
[illegible]

Pass the bill [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

stock out within
the next few months
as the marriage
season will com-
mence shortly and
I beg therefore to
request sanction
to the retention
of the caretakers
till the end of
May 1893 by which
time the chattels
will have been ~~sold~~
disposed of ~~[illegible]~~ or if not
the balance then
remaining unsold
will be returned
to the owners from
whom they were
purchased and
arrangements made
to recover the value
from them allow-
ing reasonable in
stalments for
payment in case
requiring the con
cession

106
04
DD
RE 31/x

We retain in the
profession
24/1

Prompt
reply
27/12
Offices

Pass the bill on at-
up

Capt. enclosing
the inspection
report and say
that the matter
was entrusted to
Chief Signal
Officer Major
Russell assisted by
Lieutenants
Sherman Rice and
Brown Bookman
detailed in the
work and the bills
entrusted to the
powerful communication

14/4/92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read

Letter No. 909-189 dated the 2nd September 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, requesting sanction, with reference to the order of Government No. D 620 dated the 18th ultimo, to employ a cart-taker of clothes on Rs 8 per mensem, till the end of December next or till the stock on hand is disposed of, if earlier

Order

No. D 636 dated Bangalore 13 September 1892

The sanction applied for is granted

Under Secretary

To, The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District
Comptroller

FR

Form No 1362
423

1892-1893 No 2136
572

The Chief Ranger
to the Dept
Respecting
Value of Government
11th January 1893
1/5

Sir
I do not recommend
the Government Con-
cession No 1636
dated the 13th July
last Constituting the
Employment Bill
the Supply for
1892 ~~[illegible]~~ is a
case where
but inasmuch as the
after the claims
limits set by Gov-
ernment from time
to time and
inasmuch during the
late drought, I have
the honor to state
that the Chief has
not as right been
charged during to
the ~~[illegible]~~ Gov
Circulars of 2 in
Cancel for the
Claims and from
is 5 to 10 a hectare
for the value of about
Rs 2000 in hand
Inspector

14/4/92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read –

Letter No. 909-189 dated the 2nd September 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, requesting sanction, with reference to the order of Government No. D 620 dated the 18th ultimo, to employ a caretaker of clothes on Rs 8 per mensem, till the end of December next or till the stock on hand is disposed of, if earlier

Order

No. D 636 dated Bangalore 13 September 1892

The sanction applied for is granted

Under Secretary

To, The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District
Comptroller

FR

592—93 Regt. No. 1362/423

From

The Under Secretary

Dated 13/14 } September/92
Recd.

No. D-636

States that her Petition applied for to employ a Care-taker after the 1st/10th Inst. till the end of the next Leave is granted

—

To No 909/139

do Municipality No. 1028/714

Further Comm. To No 2136/572

No. 1078/714 Kolar by Commr's office
Dated 23rd Sept/92
Desp 4th Oct:

Government Proceedings No. D 636 dated the 13th September/92 granting sanction to this office proposal for the employment of a care-taker of Clothes on Rs 8/- per mensem till the end of December next or till the Stock on hand is disposed of, if earlier

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Munsiff, Kolar, for information and guidance with reference to his No. A dated the terms

From Judge
No. 1362/423
to No. 2136/512

No A

Kolar
31st August 1892

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No 738/464 dated 23rd instant forwarding for report copy of Government Proceedings No D 620 dated 18th idem, I have the honor to state that the establishment therein referred to, had been retained during the current month as the same was found necessary for the purpose of examining the stock, the preparation of requisite accounts &c and to request therefore that you will kindly obtain

sanction

sanction for the disbursement of the pay of the establishment till the end of August /92

As regards the appointment of a Caretaker of the stock on hand, I beg to propose for your approval the retention of the services of a man on Rupees 8 per mensem until the end of December next as I think that the stock cannot be cleared before that period, there being hardly any demand for cloths at this season

2 I will retain on Rs 8 one of the useful officials now serving pending the sanction of the Government The services of the other man will be dispensed with from the 1st September /92

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

H Jamnadas Rao

Moonsiff

In charge of Weavers Relief Fund

WL

20-8-92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read

Letter No. 602/127 dated 10th August 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, soliciting sanction to the retention, till the end of December 1892, of the establishment entertained under the authority of Proceedings No. D 169 dated 18th February in connection with the measures of relief to weavers to take proper care of the stock on hand valued at Rs 2878-4 to arrange for its sale through the Commissioned agent to keep accounts relating to the same and recover the amounts advanced as they became due

No. D 620 dated Bangalore 18th August 1892.

Order thereon - the time asked for is altogether too long for the purpose As future advances have been stopped what is in stock can readily be sold through the agency of the Commission

a auction for the disbursement of the pay of the establishment till the end of August /92 Pay 8

As regards the appointment of a Caretaker of the stock on hand, I beg to propose for your approval the retention of the services of a man on Rupees 8 — per mensem until the end of December next as I think that the stock cannot be cleared before that period, there being hardly any demand for clothing at this season

2 I will retain on Rs 8 one of the useful officials now serving pending the sanction of the Government The services of the other man will be dispensed with from the 30 September /92

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient Servant

H Jennings Resident Rao

Moonsiff

In charge of Weavers Relief Fund

W L

23/9/92

1892-1 893 No 909
189

To
L Amantasamy Esq
Junior Secretary
to the Dewan
of Cochin
Dated the 2nd
and 8th 92

Sir
With reference to Government Proceedings No 620 dated the 18th ultimo regarding the proposed constitution of the Establishment entertained in connection with the measures of relief to famine, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copy of letter No A of the 31st January

From 983/288 & 1149/787

be sold through the agency of the Commission

10-8-92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read

Letter No. 602/127 dated 10th August 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District, soliciting sanction to the retention, till the end of December 1892, of the establishment entertained under the authority of Proceedings No. D 169 dated 18 February in Connection with the measures of relief to weavers to take proper care of the stock on hand valued at Rs 2878-4 to arrange for its sale through the Commissioned agent to keep accounts relating to the same, and to recover the amounts advanced as they become due

No. D 620 dated Bangalore 18th August 1892

Order thereon - the time asked for is altogether too long for the purpose As future advances have been stopped what is in stock can readily be sold through the agency of the Commission

commission agent. All that is required is a caretaker till the stock sold and not the establishment, the continuance of which is recommended. The Deputy Commissioner will take steps to carry out such an arrangement, and report the result.

L. Martin Jenkins
Under Secretary

To, The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District
Comptroller

1892-93 Rep. No. 233/298
Show
Chief Secretary
Dated 18.7.92
Rec'd 20.7.92
162/123
No. 8620.
4/92
Passing orders in connection with the retention of the establishments entertained for policy of weavers by the Kolar Deputy Commissioner
No. 602/127
Refer to 207/157
copy and to No. 738/466

1892-93 Polar 27
No 738 Comm's office
Dated the
4642 3rd August
24 1892.

Government
Proceedings
No D.620 dated
the 18th August
1892 passing
orders in regard
to the proposal
for the retention
for 3 months
longer of the
Establishment
Entertained
in connection
with the mea-
sures of relief
to weavers in
the District.

Copy of the
above so for-
warded to
the Treasury

From No 933
27.

commission agent see that is re
[illegible] in consideration till the stock

Please for
Kindly report
a man who
knows to read
and write
may be ab-
horrated on
Thos 8 or 10 the
will be a
caretaker and
will also keep
the necessary
accounts some
such arrange-
ment should
be ~~[illegible]~~
proposed for
consideration

EJ

Solar Boy
Report
A man who knows how to read and write may be appointed on Rs 8 or so. He will be a caretaker and will also keep the necessary records. Such appointment should be ~~[illegible]~~ proposed by Sanction

Replied Nov 983
28/8

One Clerk	Rs 12
one Peon	6
Contingent allowance	3
Total	Rs 21

To 1892-1893 No 602
122

~~Sir~~ I am Sir
Your most Obt Servt
Gunder Lang
to the Dewan
of Mysore

Dated the 10th August 1892
Recd 14/8/92

I have the honour to submit for information the accompanying copy of letters Nos 69 of the 6th instant from the Treasury Officer of the Distrct ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that the Establishment sanctioned in connection with the scheme for the relief of necessity in the District may be continued

till the end
of December
next and be-
ginning that under
the circumstances
therein referred
to, you will
be good enough
to obtain ~~some~~
sanction for
the publication
of the Esta-
blishment
notice on the
margin for a
further period
of 3 months

Week

No. 69 permission to continue the establishment for 3 months

District Office
Kolar, Treasury Department
Dated 6th August 1892
Recd 8-8-92

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the period of time for which the establishment required for the relief of Indigent Weavers had been granted, was over by the end of July 1892. The Government in Proceedings No D 169 dated 18th February 1892 was pleased to allow for only five (5) months the marginally noted establishment for keeping accounts in connection with the relief to the weavers. This establishment which was entertained on the 1st of March has ceased to appointed career at the end of July 1892 though the work and necessity for the

to the end of December next and to request that under the circumstances therein represented, you will be good enough to obtain sanction for the retention of the establishment noted on the margin for a further period of 3 months

Clerk Rs 12-0-0
Peon Rs 6-0-0
Peggnt 3-0-0
Total 21-0-0

the same continues

2 Though we have stopped the purchase of the cloths from the 1st instant, you are aware, Sir, that out of cloths purchased during the term for Rupees 4136-7-10 there is yet remaining in stock cloths worth Rupees 2878-4-1 a small portion of the same being in the hands of the Commission agent who has given approved security for that amount Without the establishment it is not possible to keep correct account & preserve the stock, keeping our dealings with the Commission agent till the stock is cleared The establishment allowed is also collecting the advances made to the weavers If the Taluq Amildars who have made purchases without Commission send up their cloths for sale here as the Mulbagal Amildar did, the establishment will have to keep the account for this branch of business; the District

Treasury

Treasury Officer being the Central Depôt Agency To attend to all this the establishment already allowed seems to me to be indispensible for at least up to the end of December/92

(3) The establishment which ought to have come to an end at the beginning of this month is yet doing work, the same being indispensible, pending the kind extending of the time of its being as above requested As I do not find any way to do without the establishment I have the honor to request that you will kindly move the Government to be pleased to continue the same till the end of December 1892

4 If the above proposal could not be carried I have the honor to request to be informed at your earliest convenience what arrangement I am to make for the Custody of the Clothes, the keeping of accounts, the

Collecting

Com

Collecting of mess out of advances and dealing with the Commission agent

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most obedient Servant

H Immanuel Rees

Treasury Officer

548

1892

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GENERAL

PROCEEDING

Dated 21st May 1892

Recd 5-6-92

No D 66

175-C

Approving of the grant of loans to Weavers at Mysore on the security of house property, &c

3-6-92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
(General) dated 21st May 1892.

READ,

Letter No 163 dated 11th May 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District stating that in consideration of the representations made by the Weavers of Mysore, he had after consulting the members of the Municipality ordered the grant of loans on the security of houses to such of the Weavers as owned houses, and on the security of Weavers owning house property to those who had no houses that the Town Magistrate had been asked to get proper deeds executed and registered and that the loans were repayable before the end of March 1893

No D 467, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 21ST MAY 1892

ORDER THEREON—The Deputy Commissioner's action as reported in the above letter, is approved

ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under Secretary

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Read

Letters Nos $\frac{2136}{512}$ and $\frac{401}{372}$ dated the 16th January 1893 from the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Chitaldroog

Order thereon No $\frac{12647-91}{\&\ 2454-92}$

Dated Bangalore 21st January 1893

The existing arrangements for the custody and sale of the clothes may be continued till the end of May 1893, by which time it is hoped, owing to the marriage season, the clothes would be sold. What remains at the end of May may be handed over to respectable merchants, on proper security, as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog.

Chief Secretary

To

The Deputy Commr Kolar District

& Chitaldroog

Copy Comptroller to the Govt of Mysore

3-6-92

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General), dated 21st May 1892.

READ

Letter No 163 dated 11th May 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District stating that in consideration of the representations made by the Weavers of Mysore, he had after consulting the members of the Municipality ordered the grant of loans on the security of houses to such of the Weavers as owned houses, and on the security of Weavers owning house property to those who had no houses that the Town Magistrate had been asked to get proper deeds executed and registered and that the loans were repayable before the end of March 1893

No D 467 DATED CAMP MYSORE, 21ST MAY 1892

ORDER THEREON —The Deputy Commissioner's action as reported in the above letter, is approved

ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under Secretary

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore Dis

No. 3385
1890

The Officer in charge
District Treasury at
Kolar,

Dated 28th March 1894
29th

Refer to
your office circular No.
285 of the 22nd Feb. last
1607
requesting to verify and
return the statement
of advances drawn from
the Treasury for the purchase
of clothes from weavers &c
and the amts refunded for
credits to Govt.,

With reference to the
above, have the honor to
request that the statement
in question may be
returned to this office
duly verified at an
early date

Offg

894 No 2856
(80)

The Officer in charge of the Outlnot Treasury, at Kolar

dated 22 Feb 1894

Weld Bros

Has the honor to forward herewith for verification & return a statement of advances drawn from the Treasury for the purchase of clothes from weavers &c and the amts repaid for credits to the Govt

By Order

92-93
No 2328 Dated
1520 31st

Govt Proceedings

No. 12647-8 dated
G 26 54-92

the 21st January 1893

sanctioning the continuance till the end of May 1893 of the existing arrangement for the custody and sale of the cloths purchased from weavers during the late drought

From No. 3163
1040.

— a —

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Munsiff of Malur for information and guidance

&c

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Read

Letters No. 2136/512 and 401/372 dated the 16th January 1893 from the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Chitaldroog

Order thereon No 12647-91 / 12654-92

Dated Bangalore 21st January 1893 25

The existing arrangements for the custody and sale of the clothes may be continued till the end of May 1893, by which time it is hoped, owing to the monsoon set on, the clothes would be sold. What remains at the end of May may be handed over to respectable merchants, on proper security, as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog.

Chief Secretary

To

The Deputy Commr Kolar District

& Chitaldroog

Copy Comptroller to the Govt of Mysore

No 274/27 Memo 1910 — 1/12 3466/2360

As directed I have duly enquired into the condition of the weavers in Kolar Town there are altogether 76 men individual statement there of is submitted they are no doubt poor but most of them are indebted to cloth merchants or sowcars in the town it is doubtful whether their houses are free from encumbrances the cloths manufactured by them do not fetch a good price in the market nor there much demand for them they pray for relief from Government by giving them advances buying their cloths

clothes and disposing them in the open market through one or two respectable clothing merchants, as was done in 1893 Vide accompanying correspondence ending with letter No $\frac{2683}{620}$ dated 31-1-94 to the Secretary This means an application for an advance of about Rs 5000/ to Government

Submitted to the Dy Commissioner for orders

Confirmation

6/2/01 apologies

Memo No. 932 / Ex one file

Jr No 347

Forwarded to his Excellency for favor of perusal after carefully perusal of the enclosed file I doubt whether Govt. would sanction an advance now as prices of food grains are considerably lower

Regd No 3660 / 2489 Agn ~~[illegible]~~ 8-2-07

Nor 292 / file

I beg to state that on enquiries made by me I learn that the work of the weavers in Kollam has really suffered considerably of late owing to plague distress. In consequence of the high prices of food-grains still ruling in the markets they don't find a

ready and easy sale for their goods and they find difficult to make living and at the same time from what I could ascertain in the few days since I assumed charge of the municipality they are not so badly off as to stand in urgent need of food relief. This is the harvest season the yield of the rough-crop near about Kotor has not been so bad as in many other places. It has been fair though below normal. I am afraid that the Govt may not be disposed to grant any advances for the relief of the weavers at this season of the year. I think therefore that the question of their relief may be held in abeyance till greater necessity, urgency arise therefor.

I concur
Fin
Allen
25/2/07

K. Ramaswamy
Vice President
Kotor Municipality

18/2/07
Kotor

ಪುಟ ಸಂ 112

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Date 30 11 [illegible]
No
KALAR DISTRICT

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

From 6/2/99

Look up all papers in to regard to this matter in the office & bring us

3/5/00

[illegible]

Ask Dy. Asst to make inquiries as to the condition of the wards in the Town & report back

3/5/00

[illegible]

[illegible]

5-2-00

Taber personal [illegible] Commissioner [illegible]

[illegible] Chancalie [illegible] enquired some cases

I shall complete it & submit Report [illegible]

[illegible]

6/5/00

[illegible]

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3 hours

2 days

6 days

4 weeks

4 weeks
2 years

13 [illegible]

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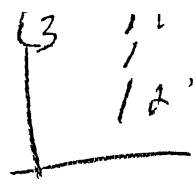
Figure 2



(12)

G. 3944

Edn 81]

No 10257/422

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

~~Bangalore~~, Nandidrug, 23rd May 1904

MYSORE GOVERNMENT 26 MAY 1904 GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT

From

H J BHABHA, ESQ, M A,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore,

To

L Anantaswamy Rao Esqr B A,
Offg Secretary to the Government of
H H the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments,

SIR

I have the honour to request that Government may be pleased to adopt and introduce at an early date into the Mysore State Act No of 1904 called The Co-operative Credit Societies Act of the Government of India which received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March 1904 In para 7 of my letter No. 6281/208 dated 25th January 1902 I proposed the formation of cooperative Societies in connection with the new Weaving Schools In June 1902 the weavers

of Doddaballapur agreed to become members of a Cooperative Society formed on the lines I suggested, which were similar in many respects to the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act, and shares of more than Rs 2100 were readily subscribed by them. The amount subscribed is likely to rise to Rs 4000 as soon as the Society is registered. I have since drafted suitable by-laws with the help of an expert friend in Bombay for the Doddaballapur Society. But finding that a bill for the Constitution and control of Cooperative credit Societies was before the Government of India, I purposely delayed taking further steps before the bill was passed. The Cooperative Credit Societies Act has now been promulgated and is just the kind of law that was wanted for the Weavers Cooperative Societies that I proposed. The Cooperative Societies are by this act exempted from the operation of the cumbrous Companies Act of 256 actions, which is intended for combinations of capital on a large scale made for earning

considerable profits. The Cooperative Societies Act moreover grants to such Societies exemptions from taxation and confers upon them certain privileges, the chief of which is priority of right to other creditors to enforce their claim against the members. It also provides for the appointment of a Registrar and for regular Audit Inspection and Inquiry into the financial condition of the Societies. All these are most valuable privileges which are calculated to secure the confidence of the members and to encourage thrift, self help and co-operation among the people. The Cooperative Societies Act is likely to be a great blessing not only to the Weavers but to all agriculturists and artisans of small means throughout the Province.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant

H J Bhabha
Inspector General

D

To (13)

The D C of Education
in Mysore

Dated 20-4-04

No G 6369 21

Adverting to para 6 of Govt Ord no 14668-17 of 28 7 4 96 the 7th April 1903 inviting the opinion of the Deputy Commrs on the proposed formation of co operative Societies for the benefit of the Weaver Communities, has the honour to forward herewith (in original) the marginally noted Communications from the Dy Commrs containing their views in the matter and to request that the D General will favour Govt with his opinion and submit a draft Scheme for their consideration, with a Case on the lines of the Govt order

Dy Secretary

Mr Rice
issued
7 ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]
7 5 04

(5) 214 b/216 of 17-11-1903 from DC Kolar.
(6) 287 of the 7 Decr 1903 from DC Kadur.
(7) 318 of the 11 Decr '03 from DC Mysore
(9) 292 of the 27 Decr '03 from DC Tumkur
(10) 380 of the 19 Jany 04 from DC Chitaldrug.
(11) 675 of the 6 Feb 04 from DC Bangalore
(12) 406 of the 27 Feb 04 from DC Hassan

2 The suggestion made in the Govt's letter no 10257/4 27 dated 23d Aug 1904 for the introduction of a law on the lines of the

recently passed ~~Coop~~
Cooperative Credit Societies
Act- 1904 will be only
considered by Govt- in the
Legislative Deptt.

By order
N/11/09
J W S Leer

N/11/09

2665

(14)

Edu 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, 15th October 1904

No 3638
212 Enclosure 2

From

H J BHABHA, Esq,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore,

To B K Venkatavaradhaiyar Esq,
Secretary to the Government of HH
the Maharaja of Mysore
Genl and Revenue Depts
Bangalore

SIR,

With reference to para 1 of Government Order No G. 6369 dated 20th June 1904, I have the honour to submit for approval a scheme of Weavers' Cooperative Society for Doddaballapur. The people of Doddaballapur are eager to have such a Society and shares of the aggregate value of more than 2000 Rs were subscribed on the 17th May 1903 long before the Cooperative Credit Societys Act was passed. With the additional safeguards now provided by this Act against mismanagement or fraud I have not the least doubt of the success of such Cooperative Societies, if the Act be introduced into Mysore. The Municipality of Sholapur opened a Weaver's Shed for

recent
Chemin
Bel, 19.
Lorrain
Legislature

[illegible] weavers during the
[illegible] and made a profit of
[illegible] with a working capital of
not more than £1000. The lines on
which the Municipality worked were
similar to those proposed for the
Intervention Society

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
H J Brabin
Inspector General

of indigent weavers during
ire and made a profit
with a working capital
than Rs 4000 The
ie Municipality works
to those proposed for
Society

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
H Bhabha
Inspector General
HV

Weavers' Cooperative Society of Doddaballapur

Limited

****

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

****

1 The name of this Society is Weavers' Urban Cooperative Credit Society of Doddaballapur Limited or shortly Weavers' Cooperative Society Doddaballapur Limited

2 The registered office of the Society will be situated in Doddaballapur

3 The objects for which the Society is established are -

(1) To supply hand-loom weavers who reside within the municipal limits of the town of Doddaballapur and who are members of the Society with the fly-shuttle arrangement and other appliances for increasing the production of the ordinary country hand-loom

(2) To purchase yarns suitable for weaving on hand-looms dye-stuffs and other materials used by hand-loom weavers at wholesale rates from large centres of trade and to supply the same at the lowest safe rates on credit to hand-loom weavers who are members of the Society to the extent of the value of the shares held by them

(3) To purchase woven cloths from weavers who are members of the Society and to resell the same in the most profitable market

(4) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects

4 The liability of the members is limited

5 The capital of the Society is Rs 2000 or any sum larger than Rs 2000 divided into shares of Rs 2/8 each

We the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Society in pursuance of

of this Memorandum of Association and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Society set opposite to our respective names

Dated this ---------- day of ---------- in the year of Christ one thousand nine hundred and ----------

Signature of shareholder	Address	No of shares	Witness to signature

SHARE CERTIFICATE FORM

The Weavers' Urban Cooperative Credit Society of Doddaballapur Limited

****

Capital Rs ---------- divided into ------ shares of Rs 2/8 each (with power to increase)

Not transferable

This is to certify that ---------- of Doddaballapur is the registered proprietor of share No ---- in the Weavers' Cooperative Society of Doddaballapur on which the sum of Rupees two and annas eight has been fully paid subject to the regulations of the Society

Given under the Common Seal of the Society

This ---------- day of ----------.

Signature

P T O

(To be printed on the back of the share certificate)

Date of issue	Date of Return for repayment	Date of Reissue	Name of new Purchaser	Signature of Secretary

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

****

1 The Weavers' Cooperative Society of Doddatallapur is establis ed with limited liabilities in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Cooperative Credit Societies' Act 1904

2 The capital of the Association will consist of Rs 2000 or any larger sum divided into shares of Rs 2/8 each subject to increase or redistribution in accordance with the Regulations of the Society

3 The head office of the Society will be at Doddatallapur

4 Only those who are hand-loom weavers themselves or who are interested in the welfare of weavers will be entitled to become members of the Society The maximum number of shares to be held by a member shall be one hundred At least half the number of shares shall be held by bona fide weavers Each shareholder shall be entitled to receive a certificate in the form attached hereto Two or more joint owners of a share shall for the purpose of this article be treated as a single member and the certificate of any share which may be the subject of joint ownership may be delivered to any one of such jointowners on behalf of all of them

5 A member shall not transfer any share held by him or his in interest in the capital of the Society or any part thereof unles he has held such share or interest for one year at least

6 The share or interest of a member in the capital of a Society shall not be transferred or charged unless to be to the Society or to a member of the Society

7 The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of Management consisting of six persons of whom a President a Vice President and a Secretary shall on the recommendation of the Registrar be appointed by Government and three other persons acquainted with the practical details of weaving and buying and selling of cloths woven on the hand-loom shall be elected by the members of the Society The President or Vice President presiding at

at a meeting shall have the casting vote Members of the Committee of Management shall not necessarily be members of the Society The Committee of Management shall remain in office for one year and its members may be reappointed in the following year It shall be the duty of the Committee of Management to hold fortnightly meetings look into the accounts examine the cash balances fix the ratesfor purchase and sale of cloths and attend to all matters relating to the welfare of the Society

8 The Committee of Management (hereafter called the Committee) shall purchase from time to time at the most favourable rates obtainable and keep in stock yarns of cotton and silk and of any other kind used for weaving of different counts according to the requirements of the members of the Society The Committee may at their option purchase dyed yarns or purchase grey yarns and have them subsequently dyed at any establishment they think fit

9 The Committee shall sell such yarns to the members ofthe Society at the lowest safe price which shall include actual conveyance, carting, loading and unloading ~~xxxxxx~~ and other incidental charges incurred and a charge not exceeding 2 per cent to cover management expenses But should at any time such selling price happen to be higher than the market price in the district for the same quality of yarn the yarn shall be sold at such market price The Committee shall be at liberty to sell yarns to persons other than the members of the Society at such higher prices not exceeding the market rate as the Committee may fix

10 Every member shall to the extent of the value of the shares he holds be entitled to have yarns or other materials used for weaving supplied to him on credit and without any charge for interest When yarns or materials have been so supplied to a member to the full extent of the credit to which he is entitled he shall not be entitled to any further credit till he has repaid to the Society the whole or a part of the amount debited to him If a member avail himself at any time of only a part of the credit allowable

allowable to him, he shall be entitled to make use of the remaining part of his credit at any future time

11 The Committee shall purchase from the members the cloths woven by them if offered for purchase at such prices as they may fix from time to time and shall then resell them in the most profitable markets The purchasing rates shall be fixed with due regard to the management expenses and a reasonable margin of profit which shall not as a rule be less than one anna or more than two annas in the rupee

12 The Committee shall have the option of rejecting any cloth that does not come up to the standard fixed by them or of deducting from the price such amount as they think will compensate for its inferiority

13 When a member tenders for sale the cloth woven by him the Committee shall deduct from the amount payable to him for the value of the cloth the sum or sums to his credit for cost of yarns and other materials supplied on credit.

14 The monthly working expenses of the Society shall not on an average for the year exceed 2 per cent on the monthly sale proceeds of yarns cloths &c (Thus if the average monthly sale proceeds amount to Rs 2000 the monthly expenses of management including pay of clerk peon houserent Directors' fees if any and Secretary's remuneration shall not exceed Rs 40 a month)

15 At the end of a year's operations not less than one-fourth of the profits shall be carried to a fund to be called the reserve fund before any dividend or bonus on account of profits is paid to the members

16 From the remaining three-fourths of the profits after the working expenses are paid the balance shall be devoted firstly to paying all shareholders on the books of the Society at the end of the year interest at 9 per cent per annum on the nominal value of their shares and secondly to paying (a) a bonus to all weaver members of the Society in proportion to the value of the cloths tendered by them to the Society for purchase during the year and (b) a bonus to the

the Secretary and his establishment at rates to be fixed by the Committee of Management and (c) the Auditer's fee if any

(It is expected that if the capital of the society is Rs 2(and the sale proceeds every month amount to an average of Rs 2000 the profits on the yearly sale proceeds amounting to Rs 24 000 will not be less than Rs 960 Of this amount Rs 240 shall be carried to the Reserve Fund Rs 480 shall be paid for the working expenses and from the balance of Rs 240 interest at 9 per cent per annum on the capital of Rs 2000 or Rs 180 shall be paid to all shareholders on the value of their shares, and the remaining Rs 60 distributed as bonus to the weaver members and the Secretary and his establishment and as fee to the Auditor or Auditors if any)

The above-said bonus to weaver members shall not however be paid in cash but each weaver member shall be entitled to receive a certificate or coupon showing the amount of the profit apportioned to him and when the sums in such certificates of any one member amount to Rs 2/8 he shall be given a share certificate in lieu of the certificates The new share certificates shall entitle the owner to the same privileges as the original certificates and they will be payable at par value whenever a member so wishes

17 The Committee shall cause to be kept in the kanarese language true accounts of the capital of all sums of money received or expended by the Association of the credits and liability of the Society and generally of all its financial, commercial and other affairs and transactions

18 The Committee shall keep a separate account of each member showing at any time the position of the member with reference to the society as regards the sums due to or by him

19 The accounts shall be audited at the end of each year by an auditor or auditors appointed by the general body of members and a copy of the audited accounts shall be circulated among the members

20 An Ordinary general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held once every year for passing the accounts and for appointing

appointing the elected members of the Committee of Management and the Auditor or Auditors

21 The Committee of Management shall have the power to receive as deposit small sums of 4/as or multiples of 4/as from bona fide weavers who intend to purchase one or more shares No interest will be paid on these deposits but as soon as they amount to Rs 2/8 a share certificate shall be issued to the depositor by the Society

22 The following books shall be kept by the Secretary -

(1) The Cash Book of daily receipts and expenditure

(2) Ledger

~~(3) Stock book showing receipts and issues~~

(3) Individual Members' account book

~~(4)~~ This book shall contain the following columns -

(a) Date

(b) Maximum credit allowable Rs —

(c) Yarn or other materials issued on credit { Voucher No, Quantity, Value Rs }

(d) Cloth tendered for purchase { Description, Length, Value Rs }

(e) Value of yarn or other materials given on credit deducted ----------Rs

(f) Balance paid to Member { Amount paid, Member's signature, Date }

Register of shares

This book shall contain the undermentioned columns under Heading--Name of Shareholder

(a) Date

(b) Numbers of the original shares held

(c) Numbers of the secondary or bonus shares

(d) Shares tendered for repayment

(e) Repayment { Date, Amount, Signature of payee }

(5) **Stock book of yarn and other materials**

Each Different count of yarn or material will form a separate heading of page Under each heading the following columns shall be entered -

(a) Date

(b) Quantity purchased

(c) Value { Rate / Amount }

(d) Freight and other charges

(e) Dyeing charges if any

(f) Total cost

(g) 2 per cent added for cost of management

(h) Total chargeable value

(i) Yarn or other material issued on credit { Quantity / Value }

(j) Yarn or other material sold for cash { Quantity / Value }

(k) Balance { Quantity / Value }

ED - F. 14 - 1903-04
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(Recd) V ab Fole

(15)

From

Secy to the Govt of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl and Rev Depts.

To The Egl of Govt the Mysore

Dated 4/11/04
Despatched
Received
General No 3735
No 2d 14-03
Enclosure No

His letter No 3638/212 of the 15th October 1904 submitting a Scheme for weavers' Cooperative Society at Dodballapur.

Has the honor to observe that the letter from the Dy Commrs of Districts on the subject of the formation of co-

Operative Societies forwarded with this office docket No 6369 of the 20th June 1904 have not been returned and to request their return ~~of~~ ~~them~~ at an early date.

By order -

2/11/04

for Secretary

2/12/04

KM 2/11/04

2/11/04

Approved by NW 3/11/04

Compared 3/11

Signed by Sir H Ramsay

(16)

Edn. 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAEL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 5282 Gnd 300

Bangalore, 7th Decr 1904

From

H J BHABHA, ESQ.,

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To B K Venkatavaradiayar Esq
Secretary to the Govt of H H
the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to para 1 of your docket No 6369 dated 20th June 1904 and docket No 3735/Ed 14-03 of 4th November 1904, I have the honour to return herewith with thanks the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the formation of Cooperative Societies for the benefit of handloom weavers. While several of the Deputy Commissioners approve of the principle of forming Cooperative Societies, most of them are diffident of their success. For my own part I feel no doubt that Societies formed on the

lines suggested by me and safe-
guarded by the Cooperative Societies'
Act will succeed and prove a great
blessing to the Weaver community.
The sooner this Act is introduced into
Mysore and a capable officer is ap-
pointed as Registrar the better it will
be for the weaver and other com-
munities who are now struggling
hard for a bare livelihood.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H J Bhabha
Inspector General.

CKS
2

24010 (11)

Edn 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 5281/299

Bangalore, 15th December 1904

From

H J BHABHA, ESQ.,

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To B K Venkatavaradangar Esq,
Secretary to the Govt of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departts,
Bangalore.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No 3638/212 dated 15th October 1904, I have the honour to inform you that since the date of that letter I have consulted an experienced manager of two large mills and I hope to submit a revised scheme of the application for the formation of a Cooperative Weavers Society at Dodd Ballapur and its bylaws before the first week of January 1905

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
H J Bhabha
Inspector General

1904-05 0718

From

Secy to the Govt of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl and Rev Depts

To
The Insp Genl of Sch in Mysore

Dated 22 Feb 1905
Despatched 3 Feb 1905
Received
General No 7993
Ed (N 94-03)
Enclosure No

Has the honor to observe that the revised Scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Society at Doddballapur for the benefit of the weavers promised to be Subd by the I Gt by the 1st week of January 1905 ~~in his letter No 5181/299 of the 15th December 1904,~~ has not yet been

Received and to request
to be informed as to
when it may be expected
in this office

By order

13 2 1905

Secretary

Kin
5/2/05

AD,
10/2/05

Ipd 66 202
Comp 66 28/2

Urgent

D58

(19)

Edn. 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No. 11258/700

Bangalore, 20 June 1905

From

H J BHABHA, Esq,

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

B. N. Venkatavardaiengar Esq
Secretary to Government of His
the Maharajah of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

With reference to your docket R 7393 dated 22 February 1905 and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to submit herewith a revised scheme of a Co-operative Society for Weavers in Dod Ballapur. Article 3 of the Application for Registration is entirely revised to make the words of each section more elastic so as to prevent any inconvenience arising from cast iron rules in future. I have also touched up

up other sections of the application and also the by-laws The by-laws are at present somewhat defective as clear rules are not made for the holding of the general and Special General meetings of members, the formal passing of accounts by these meetings, the election of retiring members of the Committee, the quorum required at a General meeting, adjournments of meetings, and votes of share holders, election of auditors and the rules for the meetings of the Committee of Management and their qualifications and powers I regret I have no time to spare to supply these defects, but I trust the by-laws can be easily amended in the Secretariat in these respects

2. I enclose a printed Copy of the by-laws of Rural Cooperative Societies in Bombay which may prove useful for reference.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H G Barnabha

Inspector General

Weavers' Cooperative Society of Doddaballapur

Limited

****

~~MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION~~

Application for registration (Sec 6)

****

1 The name of this Society is "The Doddaballapur Weavers' Urban Cooperative ~~Credit Society of Doddaballapur~~ Limited" ~~or shortly Weavers' Cooperative Society Doddaballapur Limited~~

2 The registered office of the Society will be situated in Doddaballapur, or at such other place as the Society may from time to time Special Sanction determine

3 The objects for which the Society is established are -

(a) -- To buy sell [illegible] or lease the same and [illegible]

(b) -- To buy sell and [illegible] and other materials [illegible] manufacture or [illegible]

(c) -- To buy sell and carry on the occupations of manufacturers and dealers in woven cloth

(d) To take loans and receive deposits [illegible]

( ) -- [illegible]

( ) To [illegible] the property in part of area of the above objects

(e) -- To do all such other things as are necessary [illegible] conducive or auxiliary to the attainment of the above [illegible]

(f) To [illegible] of things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects

4 The liability of the members is limited

5 The capital of the Society is Rs [illegible] divided into 800 Shares ~~[illegible]~~ of Rs [illegible] each, with power to increase

We the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a society in pursuance of

of this ~~Memorandum of Association~~ application for registration, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Society set opposite to our respective names

Dated this ---------- day of ---------- in the year of Christ one thousand nine hundred and ----------

Signature of shareholder	Address	No of shares	Witness to signature

SHARE CERTIFICATE FORM

The Weavers' Urban Cooperative Credit Society of

Doddaballapur Limited

****

Capital Rs ---------- divided into ------ shares of Rs 2/8 each (with powers to increase)

Not transferable

This is to certify that ---------- of Doddaballapur is the registered proprietor of share No ---- in the Weavers' Cooperative Society of Doddaballapur on which the sum of Rupees two and annas eight has been fully paid subject to the regulations of the Society

Given under the Common Seal of the Society

This ---------- day of ----------

Signature

P T.O

Date of issue	Date of Return for repayment	Date of Reissue	Name of new Purchaser	Signature of Secretary

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

****

By-laws

1 The Weavers' Urban Cooperative Society of Doddaballapur is established with limited liability in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Cooperative Credit Societies' Act 1904

2 The capital of the Association will consist of Rs 2000 or any larger sum divided into shares of Rs 2/8 each subject to increase or redistribution in accordance with the Regulation of the Society

3 The head office of the Society will be at Doddaballapur

4 Only those who are hand-loom weavers themselves or who are interested in the welfare of weavers will be entitled to become members of the Society The maximum number of shares to be held by a member shall be one hundred At least half the number of shares shall be held by bona fide weavers Each shareholder shall be entitled to receive a certificate in the form attached hereto Two or more persons ////// owners of a share shall for the purpose of admission be treated as a single member, and the certificate of any share which may be the subject of joint ownership may be delivered to any one of such jointowners on behalf of all of them.

5 A member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the Society or any part thereof unless he has held such share or interest for one year at least

6 The share or interest of a member in the capital of a Society shall not be transferred or charged unless to the Society or to a member of the Society

7 The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of Management consisting of six persons of whom a President a Vice President and a Secretary shall on the recommendation of the Registrar be appointed by Government and three other persons acquainted with the practical details of weaving and buying and selling of cloths woven on the hand-loom shall be elected by the members of the Society The President or Vice President presiding at

at a meeting shall have the casting vote Members of the Committee of Management shall not necessarily be members of the Society The Committee of Management shall remain in office for one year and its members may be reappointed in the following year It shall be the duty of the Committee of Management to hold fortnightly meetings look into the accounts, examine the cash balances fix the rates for purchase and sale of cloths and attend to all matters relating to the welfare of the Society

8 The Committee of Management (hereafter called the Committee) shall purchase from time to time at the most favourable rates obtainable and keep in stock yarns of cotton and silk and of any other kind used for weaving of different counts according to the requirements of the members of the Society The Committee may at their option purchase dyed yarns or purchase grey yarns and have them subsequently dyed at any establishment they think fit

9 The Committee shall sell such yarns to the members of the Society at the lowest safe price which shall include actual conveyance carting, loading and unloading ~~[illegible]~~ and other incidental charges incurred and a charge ~~not exceeding~~ of not less than 6 per cent to cover management expenses but could at any time such selling price appear to be higher than the market price in the district for the same quality of yarn the yarn ~~shall~~ may be sold at such market price at the discretion of the Committee The committee shall be at liberty to sell yarns to persons other than the members of the Society, at such rates or prices not exceeding the market rate as the Committee may fix

10 Every member shall to the extent of the value of the shares he holds be entitled to have yarns or other materials used for weaving supplied to him on credit and without any charge for interest When yarns or materials have been so supplied to a member to the full extent of the credit to which he is entitled he shall not be entitled to any further credit till he has repaid to the Society the whole or a part of the amount debited to him If a member avail himself at any time of only a part of the credit allowable

allowable to him, he shall be entitled to make use of the remaining part of his credit at any future time

11 The Committee shall purchase from the members the cloths woven by them if offered for purchase at such prices as they may fix from time to time and shall then resell them in the most profitable markets The purchasing rates shall be fixed with due regard to the management expenses and a reasonable margin of profit which shall not as a rule be less than one anna or more than two annas in the rupee

12 The Committee shall have the option of rejecting any cloth that does not come up to the standard fixed by them or of deducting from the price such amount as they think will compensate for its inferiority

13 When a member tenders for sale the cloth woven by him the Committee shall deduct from the amount payable to him for the value of the cloth the sum or sums to his credit for cost of yarns and other materials supplied on credit

14 The Committee shall make all reasonable endeavours to keep the monthly working expenses of the Society ~~shall not~~ on an average for the year ~~exceed~~ within 2 per cent on the monthly sale proceeds of yarns cloths &c (Thus if the average monthly sale proceeds amount to Rs 2000 the monthly expenses of management including pay of clerk peon housekeeper Directors' fees if any and secretary's remuneration shall not exceed on an average Rs 40 a month)

15 At the end of a year's operations not less than one-fourth of the profits shall be carried to a fund to be called the reserve fund before any dividend or bonus on account of profits is paid to the members

16 From the remaining three-fourths of the profits after the working expenses are paid the balance shall be devoted firstly to paying all shareholders on the books of the Society at the end of the year interest at 6 per cent per annum on the nominal value of their shares and secondly to paying (a) a bonus to all weaver members of the Society in proportion to the value of the cloths tendered by them to the Society for purchase during the year and (b) a bonus to the

the Secretary and his establishment at rates to be fixed by the Committee of Management and (c) the Auditor's fee if any

(It is expected that if the capital of the society is Rs 2000 and the sale proceeds every month amount to an average of Rs 2000, the profits on the yearly sale proceeds amounting to Rs 24 000 will not be less than Rs 240 Of this amount Rs 24 [illegible] will be carried to the Reserve Fund Rs 480 shall be paid for the working expenses and from the balance of Rs 240 interest at 6 per cent per annum on the capital of Rs 2000 or Rs 120 shall be paid to all shareholders on the value of their shares and the remaining Rs 60 distributed as bonus to the weaver members and the Secretary and his establishment and as fee to the Auditor or Auditors if any)

The above-said bonus to weaver members shall not however be paid in cash but each weaver to [illegible] shall be entitled to receive a certificate or coupon showing the amount of the profit apportioned to him and when the sums in such certificates of any one member amount to Rs 2/3 he shall be given a share certificate in lieu of the certificates The [illegible] certificates shall [illegible] owner to the same privileges as the original certificates and they will be payable at par value whenever a member so wishes

17 The Committee shall cause to be kept in the Banarasa [illegible] true accounts of the capital of the [illegible] of money received or expended by the Association of the credits and liability of the society and generally of all its financial commercial and other affairs and transactions

18 In the [illegible] Book a ledger the account of each member showing at any time the position of the member with reference to the society as regards the sums due to or by him

19 The accounts shall be audited at the end of each year by an auditor or auditors appointed by the General body of members and a copy of the audited accounts shall [illegible] among the members

20 An Ordinary general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held once every year for passing the accounts and for [illegible]

appointing the elected members of the Committee of Management and the Auditor or Auditors

21 The Committee of Management shall have the power to receive as deposit small sums of 4/as or multiples of 4/as from bona fide weavers who intend to purchase one or more shares No interest will be paid on these deposits but as soon as they amount to Rs 2/8 a share certificate shall be issued to the depositor by the Society

22 The following books shall be kept by the Secretary -

(1) The Cash Book of daily receipts and expenditure

(2) Ledger

(3) Stock book showing receipts and issues

(4) Individual Members' account book

(i) This book shall contain the following columns -

(a) Date

(b) Maximum credit allowable Rs

(c) Yarn or other materials issued on credit { Voucher No / Quantity / Value Rs }

(d) Cloth tendered for purchase { Description / Length / Value Rs }

(e) Value of yarn or other materials given on credit deducted ----------Rs

(f) Balance paid to weaver { Amount paid / Member's signature / Date }

(5) Register of shares

This book shall contain the undermentioned columns under Heading--Name of Shareholder

(a) Date

(b) Numbers of the original shares held

(c) Numbers of the secondary or bonus shares

(d) Shares tendered for repayment

(e) Repayment { Date / Amount / Signature of payee }

(6) Stock book of yarn and other materials.

Each Different count of yarn or material will form a separate heading of page. Under each heading the following columns shall be entered

(a) Date

(b) Quantity purchased

(c) Value { Rate / Amount

(d) Freight and other charges

(e) Dyeing charges if any

(f) Total cost

(g) % per cent added for cost of management

(h) Total chargeable value

(i) Yarn or other material issued on credit { Quantity / Value

(j) Yarn or other material sold for cash { Quantity / Value

(k) Balance { Quantity / Value

BY-LAWS

of the _____

Rural Co-operative Credit Society

1 The name of the Society is _____ _____ and its registered address is _____

2 The objects of the Society are to create funds by means specified hereafter to be lent out to or invested for its members in accordance with the provision of the Co operative Societies Act and the rules made thereunder

3 Funds may be raised in any or all of the following ways —

(*a*) By subscriptions or entrance fees

(*b*) By issue of shares

(*c*) By receiving deposits from members

(*d*) By borrowing money from Government or from other registered Co operative Societies or from non members

(*e*) By donations

Funds of the kind specified in (*c*) and (*d*) may at any time be raised at interest by the Committee on behalf of the Society provided that the total amount so raised shall not exceed Rs unless with the special sanction of a General Meeting of the Society

When the Committee decides to borrow any sum under (*d*) it may authorise any three of the members with the Secretary to sign a receipt for the amount on behalf of the Committee

4 Members of the Society, other than persons who have signed the application for registration shall be elected by the vote of the Committee of the Society The election will be decided by a majority of votes the votes of two thirds of the total number of members of the Committee being necessary to secure election No person shall be qualified for election unless he resides in the village of _____

5 Application for membership must be made in writing and signed by the applicant If the applicant is illiterate he must make his mark on an application form to be filled in in the presence of the Committee

6 Within one month from the date of his election an applicant must pay the entrance fee required by the by laws and on such payment shall become a member of the Society

7 Every member of the Society shall be equally with every other member jointly and severally liable for all debts incurred by the Society and for any loan which a member or his sureties fail to pay

8 A member may withdraw from the Society by giving written notice to the Secretary, provided that he has repaid any sums advanced by the Society and any interest due thereon

9 A member may be expelled from the Society by the vote of not less than two thirds of the members present at a General Meeting of the Society provided that the Committee shall have given such member fifteen days notice of the proposal to expel him

10 The entrance fee payable on election shall be determined from time to time by the Committee and shall be not less than
and not more than

11 Every member of the Society shall be entitled to obtain a loan from the Society subject to the approval of the Committee and to the provisions of the by laws

12 Every member of the Society shall be entitled to attend and vote at the General Meetings

13 The first meeting of members shall have the same powers as are herein given to the Annual General Meeting

14 An Annual General Meeting shall be called during the months of or in each year

The functions of the Annual General Meeting shall be —

(1) To elect the Managing Committee and the Officers of the Society for the ensuing year

(2) To receive from the Committee a report on the preceding year s working of the Society with the latest balance sheet and any communication received from the Registrar as regards the result of the annual audit

(3) To dispose of any other general business of the Society

15 A Special General Meeting of members may be called at any time by a majority of the Committee and on receipt of a requisition from one fifth of the members or from the Registrar stating the business to be discussed it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call such a meeting

16 (*a*) In the case of the Annual General Meeting ten days notice, and in the case of a Special General Meeting five days notice shall be given by the publication of a written notice outside the office of the Society or in some other conspicuous place in the town or village selected for such publication by the Committee

(*b*) The notice shall specify the day hour and place fixed for holding the meeting and shall state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting

(*c*) All meetings shall be held at the registered office of the Society unless the Committee by a majority decide otherwise

(*d*) With the permission of two thirds of those present at a General Meeting any member may bring forward a proposal regarding any matter not specified in the notice of the meeting provided that he may not so propose the expulsion of another member or an alteration in the by laws or in the rates of interest affecting loans or deposits

(*e*) Should a meeting be unable to complete on the appointed day the business specified in the notice calling such meeting, it may resolve to abandon the consideration of the remainder of the business or to adjourn until another day If on the day to which the meeting is adjourned the notified business is not completed the business remaining to be transacted shall be abandoned until it is brought up at a meeting convened by fresh notice

17 At all General Meetings the Chairman shall be elected by the members present

18 Each member present shall be entitled to one vote, The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote

19 Three fifths of the total number of members shall form a quorum at any General Meeting

20 A Committee consisting of not less than 7 members of the Society shall be appointed to manage the affairs of the Society This Committee may exercise all the powers of the Society subject to the provisions of these by laws and to directions for its guidance conveyed in resolutions passed at General Meetings of the Society The Committee shall meet as often as it considers necessary for the transaction of business but not less than once in a month Five members shall form a quorum

21 The Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Society and shall hold office for one year or until another Committee is appointed at an Annual General Meeting The members shall be eligible for re election on the expiry of their term of office

Vacancies occurring in the Committee through death resignation or removal shall be filled at the next General Meeting of the Society A member elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office until the next general election of the Committee Pending the holding of a special General Meeting after the occurrence of a vacancy the remaining members of the Committee may co opt a member to fill the vacancy

22 The Committee may elect its own Chairman to hold office during the Committee s tenure of office or for any shorter period When a Chairman is so elected he shall when present preside at all meetings of the Committee held during the period for which he had been elected When a Chairman has not been so elected or when he is absent the members present at a Committee meeting may elect a Chairman from among themselves The Chairman of a meeting is entitled to give a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote

23 All acts done by the Committee or by any person acting as a member of the Committee shall notwitstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Committee or person be as valid as if the Committee or every such person had been duly appointed

24 At each Committee meeting the following business shall ordinarily be transacted —

The Committee shall first dispose of the business connected with the receipt of money repaid or deposited by members They shall next arrange for payments to members borrowing or withdrawing money The Secretary shall submit to the Committee a list of applications for loans and obtain the Committee s orders thereon The Committee shall then dispose of applications for membership and any other business which may arise

At meetings of the Committee at which payments are made to members or at which deposits or repayments are received from members it shall be the duty of the Committee to see that particulars of all receipts and payments are at once made in the cash book and in the members pass books The cash book shall at the close of the day s business be signed by two members of the Committee The Committee must also satisfy itself that pavments into and withdrawals from, the Savings Bank have been duly entered in the Bank book

All decisions of the Committee authorising the borrowing of capital sanctioning loans, directing steps for recovery of amounts due, and authorising admission of members shall be recorded in the Committee s

minute book and the entry shall be signed by the Secretary and by at least two of the memb rs present at the meeting The names of all members present at each meeting shall be recorded in the minutes

25 The Commitee shall appoint a Secretary and shall have power to pay him for his services subject to any resolution passed at a General meeting as to the amount of such remuneration The appointment may be terminated at any time on one month s notice being given by him or by the Committee A General Meeting may remove a Secretary appointed by he Committee and no person so removed shall be re appointed by the Committee without the sanction of another General Meeting

26 The members who signed the application for registration, or a majority of them may until a Committtee is appointed, exercise any of the powers conferred by these by laws on the Committee

27 The duties of the Secretary shall be —

(1) To summon and attend all meetings of the Society and of the Committee

(2) To record the proceedings of such meetings in the minute books

(3) To keep all accounts and registers required by the rules and by laws to prepare all receipts vouchers and other documents required for the transaction of the business of the Society, to conduct correspondence and to supply all needful information to the members

In the absence of the Secretary the Committee or a General Meeting may authorize any person to perform any of his duties

28 Loans when approved by the Committee shall be granted to members who are able to obtain two sureties approved by the Committee or can give such other security as the Committee deem sufficient A member of the Committee may not vote on hi own application for a loan

29 Loans may be granted for sums not exceeding Rs in any one year to an individual member

30 The total amount of loans granted for other than productive purposes shall not exceed one fourth of the total amount of the capital raised by the Society as entrance fees shares or borrowed capital Unless the Committee by an unanimous vote decide otherwise in any case the amount of such loans so advanced fo an individual in any year shall not exceed one half of the maximum prescribed by the preceding rule

Subject to the directions contained in any resolution passed at a General Meeting the decision of the Committee shall be final as regards the classification of a loan as productive or otherwise

31 The total amount of loans granted for terms exceeding one year may not exceed one fourth of the total capital of the Society raised as entrance fees, as shares, or by borrowing

32 The rate of interest at which loans are advanced shall be pies per Rupee per month, until another rate is fixed at an Annual General Meeting of the Society For the purpose of calculating interest for fractions of a month a period of sixteen days or longer, shall be regarded as a complete month and a period of less than 15 days shall be disregarded

33 Loans may be made repayable either in a single payment or by instalments as the Committee may direct

34 In the event of any loan or instalment of a loan not being paid on the date fixed for repayment compound interest at three pies per Rupee per month will be recoverable on the amount overdue When payment is not

made on due date the Secretary shall in writing require the borrower and each of his sureties to pay and in the event of payment being delayed for one month the Committee shall take steps to recover the amount due with interest unless they are satisfied that the borrower has shown sufficient reason for non payment Borrowers who fail to give a satisfactory reason for non payment within one month of the due date shall not be entitled to receive another loan from the Society

35 A member applying for a loan must state the amount of loan the purpose for which and the period during which it is required and the nature of the security offered In dealing with such application the Committee may refuse the loan or sanction the loan as applied for or sanction a loan for a smaller sum or for a longer or shorter period or with altered conditions as to security

When an applicant is unable to present a written application the Secretary shall briefly note the necessary particulars of his application in a register to be kept for the purpose

36 When a loan granted for a specified purpose is misapplied the Committee shall have power to recall the loan with interest to date of re payment The Committee s decision as to the fact of misapplication is final

37 When a person who has stood as surety for a loan dies or ceases to reside in the village the Committee by a notice signed by two members and the Secretary may require the borrower to find another surety within 7 days If the borrower fails to find another surety when so required, the loan shall be repayable immediately with interest to date of repayment

38 Deposits may be either fixed deposits or current deposits Fixed deposits may not be withdrawn within a period of one year or more as speci fied in the depositor s receipt and shall bear interest at (one pie per rupee per calendar month) payable half yearly Current deposits shall bear interest at two-thirds of a pie per rupee per calendar month and may be with drawn on giving ten days notice to the Secretary Withdrawals from the same deposit account may not be made oftener than once a month Subject to by law No 3 and the further provisions of this by law any member may pay money into the Society as fixed or as current deposit If the Committee is at any time of opinion that the Society cannot employ deposits profitably it may refuse to accept them and may determine the Society s further liabi lity for interest on current deposits on giving ten days notice to each member who has made a current deposit

39 Each member shall have a pass book in which the Secretary shall enter amounts paid to or received from such member loan and deposit accounts being kept separately in this book in ledger form

40 Members paying money to the Society either in repayment of loans or as deposits shall make such payments at meetings of the Committee All sums so received shall if not required for immediate re issue as loans to members be paid into the Bank on the same or on the following day

41 The balance of the Society s funds not utilised as loans to mem bers shall be kept in the Savings Bank When any payment is to be made the amount needed shall be withdrawn from the Bank on presentation of a receipt signed by the Secretary and by two members of the Committee and an entry of the payment shall be obtained in the Society s pass book The amount so withdrawn shall be paid to the borrowing member or members on the same or the following day at a meeting of the Committee

42 When the Reserve Fund accumulated under section 8 of the Act, X of 1904 amounts to a sum of not less than fourth of the aggregate amount of the deposits the borrowed capital and interest due thereon and when the average rate of interest charged on loans current during the year has not exceeded 8 per cent one half of the annual profits may be distributed to members by way of bonus

43 If a General Meeting decide by a majority constituting not less than two thirds of the total number of members that each member shall hold at least one share such shares shall be of Rs 10 each payable in one sum or in instalments as the General Meeting may decide No dividend shall be payable on such shares When a General Meeting so decides that the holding of a share is a necessary qualification for a membership any person already a member who does not pay for at least one share on the date or dates fixed at such meeting for payment in one sum or by instalments shall cease to be a member of the Society On paying for a share such member shall nominate a person or persons to receive on behalf of his heirs or legal representatives the amount paid by him for shares purchased and on the death of a member the payment of such amount after deducting any sums due from the member to the Society to any one of the persons so named will absolve the Society from any further liability in respect of such shares No member may hold more than ten shares A member may transfer one or more of his shares to another member provided the total number of shares held by the latter does not exceed the maximum abovementioned No transfer will be recognised by the Society unless a notice signed by the transferor and transferee is given to the Secretary and his receipt therefor obtained

44 The following registers and account books shall be kept in accordance with the directions herein laid down —

(1) A minute book in which the minutes of all proceedings of General Meetings shall be recorded under the signature of the Secretary and of the Chairman of the meeting

(2) A minute book in which the proceedings of Committee meetings shall be recorded under the signatures of the Secretary and of the Chairman of the meeting

(3) A register of members in which shall be recorded the name and calling of each member the date of his admission and the amount of entrance fee paid If a member makes a nomination under Rule 13 the name and address of each person nominated shall be recorded in this register

(4) A cash account in which all receipts and payments of cash shall be entered *seriatim* with particulars of the date and of the payer or payee

(5) A general loan register in which particulars of loans granted shall be entered in serial order

(6) A register of loans shewing in ledger form the account of each member to whom a loan has been granted

(7) Register of deposits shewing in ledger form the account of each member to whom the Society is indebted on account of money deposited

(8) An interest account in which shall be entered particulars of all sums paid as interest on capital and on deposits and of all sums received as interest on loans

(9) Expenses account in which all outlay in connection with expenses of management including salaries shall be entered

(10) Bank account which shall shew in detail all transactions with the Savings Bank in which funds are deposited

(11) If the Society decides that each member must hold a share under by law 43 there shall be kept—

(*a*) A share register shewing the number of shares held by each member and the amount paid

(*b*) A share transfer register giving particulars of transfers as notified to the Secretary

45 (*a*) Any member of the Society may inspect any of the registers or accounts during office hours provided that no member is entitled to inspect the loan account or deposit account of another member

(*b*) For the purposes of these by laws the Committee shall have power to determine what are the office hours

46 On or before the 15th April in each year the Committee shall prepare and publish at the Society s office a balance sheet shewing the receipts and expenditure funds and effects of the Society, together with a brief statement of the business transacted by the Society during the year ending 31st March A copy of the balance sheet and of the statement shall be supplied to the Registrar not later than 20th April in each year

47 None of the by laws herein contained shall be altered or rescinded and no by law shall be added except by the vote of a majority consisting of at least two thirds of the members present at a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose such majority also constituting not less than half of the total number of members of the Society The notice convening the meeting shall specify the proposed alteration addition or rescis ion and shall be issued not less than 30 days prior to the me ting and a copy of such notice shall be despatched by registered post to the Collector of the District and to the Registrar not less than 30 days prior to the meeting

Any alteration amendment or rescission resolved upon by such a majority at a meeting of which notice has been so given hall take effect from the date on which the intimation of the Registrar s approval is received or such later date as may have been fix d at the aforesaid meeting

48 When by these by laws it is provided that written notice hall be given to any member the delivery of such a notice at the house at which such member ordinarily resides shall be sufficient service of notice

*Dated*_____

_____ *190*

Signature _____

REGISTRAR C C SOCIETIES BOMBAY
27 FEB 1905

LEAFLET A

The Co operative Societies Act of 1904 has been passed in order to make it easy for persons of small means to combine together for their mutual assistance so that those who need to borrow small sums of money for short periods may obtain the sums needed more easily and at lower rates of interest and that those who are able to save small sums may invest them more safely and more profitably than they do at present

The persons who will derive most benefit from being able to borrow small sums of money easily and at low rates are agriculturists and artisans in the villages Carpenters blacksmiths, weavers and others living in villages also want money to buy tools wood iron yarn etc and would get all these articles much cheaper if they paid for them in cash The agricul turist needs money to buy seed, cattle manure and implements and for other purposes In order to produce his crops a cultivator must incur expenditure 5 or 6 months and even upto a year before the crop is harvest ed and sold Also if he could borrow money for necessary expenditure at harvest time and hold over his grain for two or three months he would get a much larger price for his grain At present agriculturists borrow the money required for their various wants either from Government as Tagai or from a Savkar Sometimes they borrow from both Government and the Savkar The interest charged by Government is small but the agricul turist is never certain that he will be able to get a Government advance and when an advance is sanctioned the money is usually paid at the Taluka Kachery and delay and inconvenience often occur in getting the money The Government advances are also not enough for all the agriculturists in need of money and Government will not give Tagai for all necessary purposes The Savkar usually charges a high rate of interest and often requires the agriculturists to execute bonds and mortgages which are charged with stamp duty The agriculturist is seldom able to know if the Savkar keeps a correct account

In European countries and recently in Northern India it has been found that agriculturists obtain much profit by forming Societies for a single village or for a small group of villages When 30 40 or more agricul turists unite together they can borrow money jointly at a much lower rate of interest than they each would pay if each borrowed separately If they borrow together a sum of Rs 1 000 or 2 000 at a moderate rate of interest they can lend it out among themselves at a slightly higher rate If the Society is well managed it will be able to lend money to its members at a substanti ally lower rate than the rate charged by a Savkar to an individual member The account will be fairly kept and each of the members of the Society will find that he can borrow small sums in his own village without trouble and delay and that he pays much less interest than he would if he borrowed elsewhere Moreover Government has promised that it will not only remit stamp duties on all documents about loans given by a Society of villagers but it will lend Societies for three years *without interest* as much money as the people themselves have subscribed towards the fund of the Society After three years Government will charge a very low rate of interest and recover the money by easy instalments from the Society

A Society may be formed and its affairs managed in this way —

People willing to form a Society must make an application in the form prescribed to the Registrar of the Co operative Credit Societies Poona and submit to him two copies of the by laws of the Society It is necessary that ten persons should sign the application, but it is better that 12 or 15

persons should sign When the Registrar intimates that the Society is registered the people who signed the application meet together, formally adopt the by laws and appoint from themselves a Committee of about 7 respectable and intelligent persons who know the circumstances of the village people The Committee then appoints a clerk or Secretary probably the village schoolmaster or any other suitable person living in the village They then begin to admit other members from among the villagers One Society will deal with only one village or with a small group of villages, as the members must be known to one another The amount of entrance fee will be fixed by the by laws and may be Re 1 or even less The Committee should admit any villager who is of good character and likely to repay punctually the money which he borrows Funds may be raised either by making each member take a share or by obtaining deposits of Rs 10, 20 or 30 from members who are able to pay In small villages it will be enough if from Rs 600 to Rs 1 000 are so raised This money will ordinarily be deposited in the nearest Post Office Savings Bank The Government grant of the same amount will then be obtained and also deposited The Committee can then begin to lend money from this total sum to the members Ordinarily the Committee will meet two or three times in a month and members who want to borrow money must apply to the Committee The village chavdi or the village school building may be used as the office of the Society The applicant states the amount that he wants the purpose for which he needs the money and the period for which it is needed He must also give security and it will usually be enough if any two respectable people stand surety for the loan If the Committee who are the people of the applicant s own village approve of the application the loan will be granted The money will be drawn out of the Savings Bank and paid over to the member When a member pays back money to the Committee it will be returned to the Government Savings Bank without delay The rate of interest to be charged will be fixed by the by laws of the Society By laws have been made by Government for the use of Societies These will generally be found suitable but if the members of a Society find that any by law does not suit their circumstances it can be easily changed When the members have agreed on the by laws the Committee cannot change them and Government officers will see that the Committee act according to the rules Government officers will also uper vise the accounts and a sist either the Committee or the Society when any difficulty arises but will not interfere so long as the members are satisfied with the Committee s management It has been found in other countries that Societies mainly composed of poor people without education manage such business without difficulty, and if the Committees of Societies in the Bombay P esidency admit only members who are honest in money dealings with their neighbours there will be no difficulties and much benefit to all the members of the Society If the money subscribed by the members and lent by Government is not enough to meet all the requirements of members the Society can borrow more money from Savkars or other per sons and lend this out to its members If any member of a Society is able to save money or has any money for which he has no immediate use he may deposit it with the Society and will in that way obtain interest on his money which will be perfectly safe At the same time while he is getting interest on the money deposited there will be more money available for lending to other members So much is written to explain generally to village people how Societies may be formed and how the ordinary business will be done If the people of any village wish to form a Society or to make further inquiries they can obtian a copy of the model by laws made for the use of village So ieties and they should apply to the Collector Assistant Collector Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar or write to the Registrar of Co operative Credit Societies Poona for any other information that they want or for assistance in establishing a Society or in raising capital A responsible officer of

Government will personally visit a village where the people are willing to subscribe enough money to start a Society

In the towns there are also a number of people employed in various kinds of business who borrow money needed to purchase stock in trade etc There are also many respectable people who are able to save money but who are too fully o cupied with their own business or profession o be able to seek out safe and profitable investments or to conduct a money lending business on a small scale If the people of these classes unite together they can make their association mutually profitable While a Society may be formed in the same way as any other limited company but with less expense the members who now obtain small interest in the Government Savings Bank can through the Committee of the Society obtain a much higher rate of interest on sums deposited with the Society for longer or shorter periods Merchants and others can obtain interest on money which is not permanently required for their business and can supplement their capital when necessary by borrowing from the Societv Moreover such Societies as these will be beneficial not only to the mem bers themselves but to the village Societies as through their agency the savings of the middle classes in cities and large towns can be lent to village Societies at rates of interest which though profitable to the lenders will also be favourable to the borrowers As the constitution of such Societies will vary considerably in different towns the same set of by laws will not be generally applicable But in almost all towns of five or ten thousand people there are usually pleaders and other educated residents who can easily with or without the as istance of the model by laws issued frame simple and clear by laws for the management of a Society s busi ness This leaflet is circulated not only to explain to people how they can borrow or lend money through the agency of Co operative Societies but to attract the attention of all classes to a system which in other countries has not only improved the material prosperity of the people but has exer cised a great educational influence by teaching people to practice thrift to work together for the common good and to recognise the importance in joint enterprises of honesty and mutual confidence It is hoped that even people whose circumstances are such as to give them no direct personal interest in methods apparently devised to facilitate the borrowing and lending of money will avail themselves of an opportunity of working effectively for and with their neighbours irrespective of caste creed and social position

J McNEILL
Registrar Co operative Credit Societies
Bombay Presidency

POONA, *January* 1905

LEAFLET B

Instructions for guidance of Committee and Secretary

The Secretary should see that all applications for membership are properly filled in by the applicant and that the latter s signature o mark is attested These forms must be put before the Committee and if the applicant is elected a member the form should be signed by the Chairman of the Committee and by the Secretary as it may be necessary afterwards to prove that a person is a member and is bound by the rules

2 Until it is possible that each member may be given a copy of the by laws for his own use two or three spare copies should be kept by the Secretary and lent to members when required

3 It is seldom desirable to charge an entrance fee of more than one rupee in a rural Society A larger entrance fee may prevent honest men who are poor from joining The larger the number of members if they are honest and punctual in their dealings the more prosperous will the Society become

4 The easiest way of raising the necessary capital is to obtain deposits from the members who can afford to pay Rs 10 Rs 20 or Rs 30 Rs 20 may be got from one man Rs 30 from another and Rs 40 from another according to each man s means People who make these deposits must pay the entrance fee also but they will get some interest on their deposits The deposits should be taken on the understanding that they will not be repaid until the Society has repaid the money borrowed from Government or for at least five years As the Government will lend as much as the amount deposited by the members at the beginning of the Society it is profitable to all the members to deposit as much as possible so as to get a large Government advance free of interest for three years If the Society s business grows and is well managed any further capital required can be borrowed from private individuals who are not members In this matter the advice and assistance of the district officers will be valuable

5 When the Society is registered the members who signed the application should at once hold a meeting formally adopt the by laws and appoint the Committee They should pass a resolution empowering the Committee to borrow from Government or from private persons such amount as they think may be needed The proceedings of this General Meeting should be recorded in the minute book

6 The Committee so appointed should then meet appoint a Secretary and admit other suitable persons to be members in addition to the persons who signed the application for registration They should pass a resolution nominating three members of the Committee to act with the Secretary in executing any bond or security for repayment of money if borrowed from Government or any private individual under the authority given by the General Meeting and the by laws of the Society The responsibility of these members for the sum borrowed for the use of the Society is no more or no less than the responsibility of other members

They should also receive deposits from members as in para 4 above and see that all sums received as entrance fees and as deposits are at once sent to the nearest Savings Bank in accordance with the by laws

The Secretary must record the proceedings of this meeting and of all subsequent meetings in the Committee s minute book The Committee and the Secretary should be careful that a quorum is present when business

is done by the Committee The minutes written by the Secretary must be signed by two members of the Committee

7 It is not necessary that the Committee should borrow the whole amount authorised at once When enough money has been subscribed or borrowed to enable the Committee to lend money to members the Committee should arrange to meet at stated intervals (once a week once a fortnight etc) to receive and to dispose of applications for loans When an application is approved arrangements should be made to withdraw the necessary amount of money from the Postal Savings Banks just before the next meeting when the amount should be paid to the borrower The Secretary must prepare all agreements very carefully and see that they are properly signed by borrowers and sureties and witnesses He should enter all receipts and payments in the cash book and in the borrowers or depositors pass book on the spot Carelessness in this respect will cause much trouble and may bring suspicion on the Secretary The other accounts can be written up after the members go away

8 Two sureties should be required in every case These may or may not be members of the Society but they must be honest people known to the Committee It is not good to have the same people sureties for several loans If Ramchandra and Bapuji give security for Venkaji s loan and Bapuji and Venkaji give security for Ramchandra s loan and Ramchandra and Venkaji for Bapuji s loan there are only three persons responsible for three loans When possible different people should be got and there will be no risk or trouble about repayment

9 When money is deposited or a loan is repaid the only receipt necessary is an entry in the member s receipt book In receipt books it is well to enter amounts paid or received in words or figures

10 In considering an application the Committee should consider the purpose for which the loan is asked and form its own opinion about the amount needed and the time of repayment to be allowed When the Committee have fixed in the time for repayment no further time should be allowed unless in exceptional circumstances for instance a failure of crops serious illness of the borrower or any other real misfortune If borrowers are not compelled to pay punctually it will be impossible to manage the Society If through laziness or obstinacy a borrower does not pay after due notice to himself and his sureties the Committee should file a suit and recover the sum lent penal interest and costs All the members should join to compel people to pay punctually as all will suffer if there is any loss The Committee should always give preference to applications for loans for useful purposes and lend as little as possible for expenses on ceremonies and similar matters People who want to spend money on ceremonies should be induced to save up the necessary amount beforehand by depositing sums instead of going into debt on this account

11 When a loan cannot easily be fully repaid within one year *e g* loan to a poor cultivator to buy a bullock it should be made repayable by instalments As interest is charged only on the amount remaining unpaid this is also to the borrower s advantage

12 The Committee and Secretary must take care that no money remains in their keeping for more than one day Money received from members should be paid into the Postal Savings Bank on the same day if possible

13 The cash accounts should be balanced once a month, and checked with the Savings Bank Book

14 At one meeting in each month the Committee and the Secretary should refer to the loan register and note what loans are repayable in the

next month The borrower should be reminded verbally *before* the money is due

15 The Secretary must see that proper notice is given of all meetings and the Committee must take care that the Annual Meeting is held in accordance with the rules and that the annual balance sheet is ready

16 In recording the minutes of a General Meeting the Secretary should write —

(*a*) The date of meeting

(*b*) Number of members present

(*c*) Resolutions passed by the meeting

In recording the minutes of a Committee Meeting he should write —

(*a*) Date of meeting

(*b*) Names of members of Committee present

(*c*) Names of new members admitted at the meeting

(*d*) List of loans sanctioned loans paid to members and amounts received from members

(*e*) Any other business of importance such as decisions to call a General Meeting to file a suit for recovery of money etc

17 As the expenses of management must be paid out of the difference between interest received from members and interest paid on capital the Society will not be able to pay the Secretary more than a very small salary A good arrangement is to pay the Secretary Re 1 per month *plus* quarter or half of the annual profits up to a fixed maximum

18 It will sometimes be possible to arrange that money received at a meeting in repayment of a loan may be paid out at the same meeting as a loan to another member When this can be arranged the trouble of depositing repayments in the Postal Savings Bank and again drawing the money out to pay to another borrower will be avoided

The following rules made by the Postal Savings Bank should be remembered —

(*a*) Deposits may be made in the name of the Committee and not of any one member

(*b*) When an account is opened at a Sub Post Office the application for withdrawal must go to the Head Post Office for sanction This will take two or three days so that the Committee should always apply for money 4 or 5 days before it is needed when their account is with a Sub Post Office When applying the Committee should state the day on which they will need the money When the amount to be withdrawn in any twelve consecutive months is more than Rs 2 000 the Committee should give at least one month s notice of any sum required after Rs 2 000 have been withdrawn

The Secretary should at the first meeting in each month put before the Committee the total amount withdrawn in the preceding ten months If that amount added to the amount likely to be needed in the *current* month should be nearly Rs 2 000 the Committee should give notice of its probable requirements for the *next* month If the Secretary neglects this duty inconvenience will be caused to borrowing members

J McNEILL
Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies
Bombay Presidency

POONA, *January* 1905

LEAFLET C

Method of keeping Accounts of Rural Co-operative Credit Societies

Though under the by laws of a Society it is necessary to keep several kinds of accounts it will be convenient to have all these accounts in one book Books in the following form may be obtained on application —

Pages 1 to	10	Blank for index
11	50	Register of loans
51	230	Cash account
231	380	Members loan accounts
381	430	Do deposit accounts
431	470	Interest account
471	480	Expenses account
481	500	Blank

For a small village this book will be enough for thre years accounts. If more or less pages for any accounts are needed the register can be altered accordingly

The entries will represent usually one of the following tran actions —

(1) Payment of entrance fee
(2) Payment of a deposit by a member to the Society
(3) Repayment to a member of money deposited
(4) Payment of a loan to a member of the Society
(5) Repayment by a member of a loan granted to him
(6) Payment to a member of interest on money deposited
(7) Payment by a member of interest on money lent to him

Firstly the necessary entry should be made in the cash account If money is paid to the Society the entry is made on the receipt or left side of the cash account If money is paid out by the Society the entry is made on the credit or right side of the cash account Each entry in the cash account will have a corresponding entry in the special account which deals with the same transaction For example —

(1) Ramchandra Bapuji pays Re 1 as entrance fee Enter on the debit or left side of cash account

Jan 1st, Entrance fee of Ramchandra Bapuji Rs 1 0-0 and in the Register of members enter the date name of member, and amount

(2) Somangavda Rudragavda deposits Rs 30 Enter on the debit or left side of cash account —

Jan 2nd Deposit of Somangavda Rudragavda Rs 30-0-0 and in the pages kept for deposit account open an account for Somangavda Rudragavda and enter the necessary par ticulars

(3) Somangavda Rudragavda withdraws Rs 15 from the amount deposited by him Enter on credit side of cash account —

" Oct 10th Repaid deposit to Somangavda Rudragavda, Rs 15 0-0 and enter particulars in the proper columns of Somangavda Rudragavda s deposit account

(4) Suleman vallad Akbarkhan receives a loan of Rs 25 Enter on the cred t side of cash account —

'Aug 1st Loan to Suleman vd Akbarkhan Rs 25 0 0 and in the loan account opened for Suleman enter particu lars in the proper columns

(5) When a member repays a loan with interest the amount of principal and interest are shown separately —Govind Damo dhar repays R 25 with interest for six months at 10 per cent per annum altogether Rs 26 4 0 Enter this in the cash account receipt side —

'Sept 3rd Loan repaid by Govind Damodhar Rs 25 0 0

' , Interest paid by Govind Damodhar Rs 1 4 0 and in Govind Damodhar s loan account enter particulars of the amount of principal and interest repaid and enter the payment of interest only in the interest account on the receipt side

'Sept 3rd Govind Damodhar Rs 1 4 0

In this way all he entries are to be made first on the proper side of the cash account and afterwards in the proper columns of the special account

When a deposit is withdr wn the member should sign his name in the proper column of his ledger deposit acc unt If there is not enough space in the column he may sign across the page below the entry An entry will of course be made also in the member s private receipt book Money withdrawn in cash from the Savings Bank should be entered like any other receipt in the cash book and payments to the Bank should be similarly entered Such receipts and payments need be entered in no other account except the Society s Bank pass book

If the accounts are carefully kept it will be possible to know at any time the position of the Society and of each member When a General Balance Sheet is being prepared to show the position of a Society on any given date it will be necessary to calculate separately the amount of interest due on that date by the Society for money lent or deposited and the amount of interest due to the Society by borrowers on outstanding loans

On no account are erasures to be made in accounts Incorrect entries should be cancelled by drawing a line through the words or figures entered by mistake and the correction should be initialled and dated by the Secretary When a correction is made in the cash book or in any receipt it must be initialled and dated by the Secretary and by two members of the Committee If accounts are written up punctually the necessity for corrections will seldom occur

J McNEILL

Registrar Co operative Credit Societies
Bombay Presidency

POONA *January* 1905

REGISTER 0

Serial No	Name of Member	Occupation

f payment of ance fee.	Names of any persons Nominated under Rule 13	REMARKS

Register

	Date		Name of Sureties

Loans.

Object of the Loans	Amount			When due	Date of repayment and amounts repaid								
					(1)			(2)			(3)		
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P

Society's

RECEIPTS			
Date	Name of Pay	On what account	Amount Rs A

PAYMENTS

Name of Payee	On what account	Amount Rs

Society's Loan

NAME OF MEMBER _____

Date	Amount of Loan			Serial No in Loan Register	Date fixed for repayment	Amount of Loan repaid		
	Rs	A	P			Rs	A	P

ount of Interest credited Rs	A	P	Date of repayment	REMARKS

Society's

Receipts				
Date	From whom	Amount		
		Rs	s	p

[illegible] Account

Payments.

Date	To whom	Amount		
		Rs	as	ps

Society's Deposit Account No

NAME OF MEMBER _____

Date	Paid in						Withdrawn						Balance						Member's signature or Withdrawal
	Fixed			Current			Fixed			Current			Fixed			Current			
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	

EXPENSES ACCOUNT

Date	On what account	Amount paid		
		Rs	as	ps

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Co-Operative Credit Society,

190

I, the undersigned hereby apply to be admitted as a member of the Co-Operative Credit Society I agree to make the payments required by the Society s by laws and otherwise to be bound thereby

Signature

Occupation

Signature of Witness

Admitted a member of this Society on 190 , subject to payment of entrance fee

Chairman of Committee

Secretary

APPLICATION FOR LOAN

Having become a member of the _____

Co-Operative Credit Society I hereby apply for a loan of Rupees ( ) (in words)

I wish that it may be made repayable

(*a*) after months, or

(*b*) in two instalments, of which the first shall be repayable after months and the second after months from the date of payment The names of the Sureties offered are given below

Dated _____ *190* *Signature* _____

Occupation _____

Names of Sureties

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR A LOAN.

I acknowledge to have received from the _____

Co-Operative Credit Society, a Loan of Rupees(_____)
(in words) _____ repayable as under —

	Principal			Interest			Total			Date of repayment
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	
(1)										
(2)										

The loan bears interest at——pies per rupee per month I undertake to employ the loan for the following purpose —

_____

I undertake to repay the loan on the date (or dates) mentioned above and to be bound in all resp cts by the Society s By laws

Signature of Borrower _____

Witnesses' Signatures } _____
_____

We _____

_____ and _____

hereby undertake to be jointly and severally liable to the above mentioned Society for the due repayment of this loan with interest in accordance with the above conditions and the By laws of the Society

Dated _____ *190*

Signatures of Sureties

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Witnesses' Signatures

_____

_____

FORM OF PASS-BOOK TO BE KEPT BY THE MEMBER

The pass book referred to in By law number (40) is to be provided and kept by the member himself The most suitable form will be similar to that now in use for revenue receipt books If about 20 or 30 pages are stitched together and numbered, the last 4 to 6 pages might be kept for entries relating to deposits, and the preceding pages devoted to loan and repayment entries The form suggested is shewn below Printed forms are unnecessary The Secretary can write up books as required

(1) Loan account pages of Member's pass book

Receipts		Payments	
Rs 25 0 0	Lent to Lakshman Govind on July 1st, 1905	Rs 26 9 0	Loan with interest repaid by Lakshman Govind on March 1st, 1906
Re 1 9 0	Interest due on March 1st 1906	Below this entry the Secretary and two Members of the Committee must sign	
Rs 26 9 0			

(2) Deposit account pages of member's pass bool

Receipts		Payments	
Rs 10-0-0	Deposited by Lakshman Govind as fixed deposit for five years on January 1st 1905	Rs 0 10 0	Interest on fixed deposit paid to Lakshman Govind, on January 1st, 1900
Signature of the Secretary	_____	Rs 15 4 2	Withdrawn by Lakshman Govind, from current deposit on July 1st, 1906
Signature of two member of the committee	_____ _____		
Rs 0-10-0	Interest on fixed deposit credited on January 1st 1906		
Rs 15-0-0	Deposited by Lakshman Govind as current deposit on Feb 1st, 1906		
Signature of the Secretary	_____		
Signatures of two members of the committee	_____ _____		
Rs 0 4 2	Credited as interest on current deposit, July 1st 1906		

GRS 26]

(20)

File No 4-2

Serial No

ary No of letter replied to 56

No 1252

General and Rev Secretariat
(Ed)
the 190

to

The Inspr Genl of Edn in Mysore

Date of issue 2 8 05

Signed by

Correspondence ending with his letter No 11258/700 of the 30th June 1905 submitting a Revised Scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Society at Doddballapur for the benefit of the weavers and requesting that the By-laws may be suitably amended in this Office

Has the honor to invite his attention to the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the draft of the Rules thereunder ~~duly published~~, according to which the By-Laws of such Societies

SUBJECT

have first to be passed by the members who wish to form ~~them~~ them and to request that the Scheme for ~~the~~ a Society ~~of~~ of Dodballapur may be submitted after the By-laws have been passed by the members concerned along with

~~It may possibly be of interest to know how another Society has provided for these matters, if so, the Sec of the may obtain~~ a copy of the By-laws of the Bangalore City Co-operative Society, ~~So~~ which may be obtained on application to its Honorary Secretary

By order

29/7/1905

Secretary

Secretary 29/7/05

29/7/05

29/7/05

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

MGCLL—30000 19 1—04

(21)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No. 3426/185 (3) Gn

Bangalore, 8th November 1905

From

BHABHA, Esq.,

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

B K Venkatavaradachar Esq
Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore

IV
10-11-05

SIR,

With reference to your docket No 1252/Ed No (14 03) dated 2nd August 05 and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to inform you that I regret my departmental duties leave me absolutely no time to elaborate the scheme for a Co-operative society of weavers for Kolhapur, which I attempted to form early in 1903, before the Co-operative Societies Act was passed by the Government of India. The present conditions differ from those of 1903. I request, therefore that the subject may now be referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has been shown

[illegible] for

the use of Registration, Proceedings of meet[illegible] of the Members of Kotdalipur [illegible] on the 5th June 1[illegible] [illegible] the list of shareholders [illegible] [illegible] than to purchase shares, should a Co-operative soc[illegible] be formed the Proceedings must be share list are signed by his late late Jamadar of Kotdalipur

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H.S. Bhabha
Rd Inspector General

of the Weavers of Dodballapur,

held on the morning of 1st June 1903, as directed in the Docket of the Inspector General of Education, No $\frac{10106-7}{692}$, dated the 23rd May 1903 addressed to the Amildar of Dodballapur

---

The Meeting was held in the A V School Government building, according to the Notice previously circulated

Mr J Ball, Amildar of the Dodballapur Taluk, took the Chair

The Proceedings of the Government of H H the Maharajah of Mysore, No 14668. Ed 7 4-96, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1903 and the letters connected therewith, were read and explained to the people present by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bangalore

Messrs Danappa Setty & Amavasy Nanjundappa spoke in grateful acknowledgment of the kindness shown by the Government & the interest taken by Mr H J Bhabha, Inspector General of Education to improve the welfare of the Weaver Community of Dodballapur & requested the President to communicate their grateful thanks to His Excellency the Dewan of Mysore

~~[illegible]~~ he formation

[illegible] for the benefit of the Weaver Community of Dodballapur was discussed & the urgency of it was recognised A share-list was opened and 634 shares amounting to Rs 1585 were subscribed on the spot, mostly by the leading members of the Community

There were only about 120 people present at the meeting and the time & place were considered to be inconvenient for a majority of the people to attend owing mostly to the debilitated condition of the people who are suffering from ague fever which prevail in the town in an epidemic form

Mr Hanabay Maruyappa proposed that as the benefit of the Co-operative Society should reach the poorer people of the Community, they should be encouraged to take up & own shares in the Society by allowing them to pay up the amount in five equal monthly instalments The proposal was approved and unanimously passed

Mr Danappanavara Papanna suggested that as the Co-operative Society has to issue yarn to the weavers within the value of their respective shares & as it has also to purchase cloths manufactured by them, if they present the

iame to the Society, the limited funds
he Society may not in exceptional times
f hardship be sufficient to meet the
urgent demands & to give needful help to the
deserving poor, and that on such occasion
the Government may be requested to make
a suitable advance of funds to the
Society which should be returned as soon
as the occasion is past The suggestion
was accepted, approved and passed

It is resolved that the Share-list
be circulated among the poorer classes
of the Weaver Community in the course
of the evening & that when the minimum
amount of Rs 2000 is covered, the list
be submitted with a copy of the proceeding
of the meeting for the information of the
Inspector General of Education & also
copies of the same be sent to the Deputy
Commissioner of the District

It is resolved that the Inspector
General of Education be requested to
frame rules for the satisfactory working
of the Society in the light of the
experience gained by similar Societies
in Bombay and elsewhere

It is resolved that when the
proceedings of the meeting is approved
action is given for the

formation of the co-operative society, ten Directors may be appointed to conduct business of the Society of whom five are to be elected by the Shareholders & two nominated by the Government

It is resolved that the Government be requested to start the Industrial School to which sanction is accorded, as early as possible

The President of the Meeting & the Deputy Inspector of Schools are thanked by all the people present at the meeting for the help they rendered in the business of the Meeting & for giving them an opportunity to render help in a cause which is expected to do good to their community at large, and blessings are invoked upon His Highness the Maharajah for the sympathy felt for and kindness shown to the artisan class throughout the country by providing for their education & thereby improving their condition in life

Copy

signed
[illegible]
1-6-05

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ఎంబి అసెంబ్లీ సభ్యులు

పంబరి సభ్యుల జీతభత్యాలు సవరించుట చట్టము

సెక్షన్ 1903 నాటి చట్టం 1 జీతాలు సవరించుట

క్రమ సం.	జీతభత్యాలు	జీతభత్యాలు	వేతనములు			పరా
1	ఉగ్రాణి మరియప్పనవరు	40	100			
2	అ సంబుండప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
3	బి పాపణ్ణనవరు	40	100	-	-	
4	తూ క చంద్రశేఖరప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
5	దేవాంగద జేటి దానశెట్టిరవరు	40	100		-	
6	మల్లావీరణ్ణనవర సుబ్బణ్ణనవరు	40	100		-	
7	క వీరప్పనవరు	40	100		-	
8	తోరినబీది రంగణ్ణనవరు	40	100	-	-	
9	మ చిక్కణ్ణనవరు	~~40~~ 20	~~100~~ 50		-	
10	లు జ్జిని చన్నప్పనవరు	~~40~~ 20	~~100~~ 50		-	
11	శేషాద్రి శంకటప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
12	చిక్కరంగప్పనవరు	10	25			
13	బొమ్మణ్ణనవర సుబ్బణ్ణనవరు	10	25	-	-	
14	నళ్ళణ్ణనవర సుబ్బణశెట్టిరవరు	10	25	-	-	
15	చ అప్పణ్ణయ్యనవరు	10	25	-	-	
16	కి శంకటరమణప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
17	యు చిమాన వీరభద్రప్పనవరు	10	25	-	-	
18	భాగవతం చన్నమల్లప్పనవరు	10	25	-	-	
19	ఉగ్రాణి సుండప్పశెట్టిరవరు	40	100	-	-	
20	దినమగట్టు కుళ్ళి ఆదిప్పనవరు	4	10	-	-	
	కి - వీరప్ప శాస్త్రిగళు	20	50	-	-	
	బి సింగాడియప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
	వెచి బొమ్మయ్యనవరు	10	25	-	-	
	పాళ్ళద నారణప్పనవరు	40	100	-	-	
	చి బ్బాబు శంకటరమణప్పనవరు	30	75	-	-	
	రామణ్ణనమగ తాశప్పనవరు	4	10	-	-	
	కృష్ణమంగలద కృష్ణప్పనవరు	10	25	-	-	
	సిరిపాలశెట్టిరవర చన్నశెట్టిరవరు	10	25	-	-	
	కాశయ్యనవర సంబుండశెట్టిరు	1	2	8	-	
	[illegible]	6	15	-	-	

	పేరు వివరాలు	పేరు సంఖ్య	రూపాయలు			పేరు
31	మరకిలసద చాంద్రప్పనవరు	1	2	8	-	
32	బంగారం నంబప్పనవరు	20	50	-	-	
33	తరాల మల్లణ్ణనవరమున చాంద్రప్పనవరు	6	15	-		
34	కాంతిరాజప్పనవరు	4	10	-	-	
35	దేవగాన పల్లి భద్రప్పనవరు	2	5	-	-	
36	అహమ్మదీ సాంబరమగ సాలూరాసాంబరు	1	2	8	-	
37	తరాల పాలూరప్పనమగ దాసికణ్ణగవరు	1	2	8	-	
38	కొంగాండి నంబుండప్పనవరు	10	25	-	-	
39	బాగలూరు దత్తాత్రేప్పనవరు	5	12	8	-	
40	చన్నతిమ్మణ్ణనవర చిక్కమునయప్పగవరు	5	12	8	-	
41	చి చత్రప్పనవరు	12	30	-	-	
42	తూంబుశెట్టి చిట్టి శెట్టిసుబ్బణ్ణనవరు	1	2	8	-	
43	కులాల దొడ్డనిద్దప్పనవరు	2	5	-	-	
44	నారశిరశెట్టిర దాసిణ్ణనవరు	2	5	-	-	
45	యు కొండప్పనవరు	2	5	-	-	
46	బాలశెట్టిర రామశెట్టిరు	10	25	-	-	
47	బాగలూరు అణ్ణయ్యప్పనవరు	10	25	-	-	
48	కొంగాండియప్పనవర చిక్కణ్ణనవరు	3	7	8	-	
		832	2080	-	-	

ఒట్టు 832 పేరుసంఖ్యకి 2080 రూ॥ సంఖ్యలు మాత్ర

1-6-1903

తాసీ

అమలాదారరు వేలుజి బాలి సాంకిబర్

సిద్దనాయకుత్తి

copy

2-6-03

[illegible] పుణ్యం [illegible] స్థలిన

అనకాపల్లి సంస్థకు కొంతియు జనరు షేరి కాంక్ష లు

కొంత్సు మాండిన లిస్టు

సం|1903 నేటి నవంబర్ 2 నేటి తారీఖు వుండేవారు

నంబరు	షేరి దారుడు	షేరి నళ సంఖ్య	మొలలు			పేరు
1	దాసనమన బిళ్ళ	2	5	-		
2	యుబమాన వెంకటు	2	5	-	-	
3	మల్లనమన నల్లన	2	5	-	-	
4	పాపనమన వెంకటన	2	5	-	-	
5	కొంటనమన మంగ	2	5	-	-	
6	చిన్నయనమన భంగి	2	5	-	-	
7	" కొలబళ	2	5	-	-	
8	తమ్మనమన అన్నాయ్య	2	5	-	-	
9	పాపనమన కొంట్రిగ	2	5	-	-	
		18	45	-	-	

46/05

(22)

File No 14-03

Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to 4024

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
(Ed)

the 190

*Date of issue 21 11 05

Signed by Ur Ramaiya

READ —

Correspondence ending with letter No 3426/185 by the 8th November 1905 from the Dy Commr of Kolar in Mysore, regarding the formation of a Cooperative Society at Doddballapur for the benefit of the weavers

~~CHIEF SECRETARY~~ No

Order thereon
No 5246-7 dt 21 11 05
Ed (14-03)

The Registrar of the over

SUBJECT

Cooperative Credit Societies to whom the file of papers is hereby forwarded is requested to do the needful in the matter & report the result for the orders of Govt.

The file on the subject will be forwarded to the Registrar for information and kind return when done with

to be returned when done with

JB
16/11/05

JB 16/11/05 Secretary

To The Govt of Bombay
Registrar, Cooperative Credit Societies,

Kim
15/11/05

Govt 15/11

M 20/11

727
Ex.1

(23)

N[redacted]SORE,

Bangalore [redacted] 1906.

27 D5873

FROM

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR ESQ., B A, B L
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith letter No 164/C S dated the 17th December 1906 in original, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies reporting on the inadvisability of starting a Co-operative Society at Doddballapur for the benefit of the weavers

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A Rangaswamy

For Revenue Commissioner
B Rao

From M SHAMA RAO, Esq, M A.,
Registrar of Co operative Societies in Mysore

To
A Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq B A B
Revenue Commissioner in Myso

Dated
Despatched 17th December 1906
Received
General No 164
No C S
Enclosure No 4

Reporting upon the inadvisability of starting a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur for the benefit of weavers

Sir,
This has to be reported to Govt. The previous correspondence being passed direct between the Registrar & Govt
19/12/06
[illegible]
20/12/06
K
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR, OF CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE

No 164
C S Re 4

Bangalore, 17th December 1906

From

M SHAMA RAO, Esq, M A
Registrar, Co operative Societies in Mysore

To

A Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq B A ,B L ,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore

SIR,

With reference to G O No 5246-7/Ed 14-03 dated 21st November 1905,and to correspondence ending with my letter No 103,dated 29th October 1906,(copy enclosed),regarding the formation of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur for the benefit of the weavers,I have the honor to report now finally that the want of suitable persons to work a society of the kind,and the existence of faction among the weavers render the starting of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur inadvisable at present The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore whom I consulted, is also of the same opinion I enclose copies of correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M Shama Rao
Registrar

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore

Read -

Correspondence ending with letter No 3426/185 dated the 8th November 1905 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, regarding the formation of a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur for the benefit of the weavers

---

Order thereon No $\frac{5246-7}{Ed(14-03)}$ Enc 1 file

Dated Bangalore, 21st November 1905

The file has been once returned to the Secretariat

The Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies to whom the file of papers will be forwarded is requested to do the needful in the matter and report the result for the order of Government

(Signed) H Ramiah

For Secretary

Copy

H S Shama Rao

Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Mysore

(2) Letter No 154 dated the 4th April 1906 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Secretary Genl & Rev Dept in reply to latter's reminder dated 30th March '06

I have the honor to reply that on account of a faction among the weavers of Dodballapur there has been a delay in starting a Co-operative Society there However there is a likelihood of the differences being composed soon, and I hope to be able to start a Society at Dodballapur in the near future, of which I will submit a report to Government Till then the file of papers on the subject will be retained in my office

---

(3) Letter No 269 dated 13th June 1906 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Secretary Genl & Rev Dept in reply to latter's reminder dated 13th June 1906

Has the honor to inform that a Co-operative Society for weavers has been started at Hole-Narasipur and is in working at present under the guidance of an intelligent chairman and that it is desirable to wait for about three months, and benef: by the experience of Hole-Narasipur Society before actually starting one at Dodballpur An application for registration of a Society to be formed at the latter place has been received, but the registration has been postponed for the present

Copies
H. Shama Rao

Registrar, Co operative Societies
in Mysore

(4) Letter No 102 dated 28- 29th October 1906 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District

---

I have the honor to state that, the Government having expressed their desire that a co-operative society for the benefit of weavers should be started at Dodballapur, I went to the place in January last and explained to the people the objects and scope of the Co-operative Regulation III of 1905 and the special advantages that could be derived, by the formation of a co-operative society there, by the weavers of the place After a time,a few persons,with the strenuous efforts of the Amildar,Mr Ranganatha Rao Sahib,seemed to have formed themselves into a society, and I have also received from them an application for its registration

2 I learnt when I was at Dodballapur that the people were divided into two factions and were pursuing a civil suit for many years I am doubtful if a co-operative society whose success mainly depends on the mutual trust and confidence of the members can take firm root in such a place Before taking further steps in the matter of registration, I beg to request that you will kindly favour me with your views as to the chances which a society of the kind has of thriving in Dodballapur

Copy

H. Shama Rao

Registrar, Co operative Societies

(5). Letter No 103 dated 29th October 1906 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Secretary Genl Rev Dept in reply to the latter's reminder dated 24th October 1906

The action which is being taken in the matter has been already reported in this office No 154 and 269 dated 4th April and 13th June 1906 respectively The undersigned has since placed himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and hopes to be able to report the result at an early date

2 The file of papers is herewith returned

---

(6). Letter No 2069 dated 11th December 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

---

With reference to your letter No 102 of 29-11-06, re the starting of a Co-operative Credit Society at Dodballapur and requesting to furnish my views thereon, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of correspondence ending with Dodballapur Sub-Division Officer's No 606 of 25-11-1906, in the matter and to state that, personally, I am of opinion that, such a society should not be started at Dodballapur yet, as the risk of failure is too great, most undesirable at the initial stage

---

(Enclosures to the above)

Memo, No 379 - Submitted to the Assistant Commissioner for orders -

With reference to his order No 368 dated the 1st November 1906, directing the submission of my opinion in the matter of registering the application of the people at Dodballapur for the formation of a Co-operative Society for the benefit of the

weavers of this town I have the honor to submit the following:

The main object of the co-operative system seems to be to secure to the labourers themselves all the profits that arise out of their labour by furnishing them with cheap capital The sowcars who now appropriate the larger part of the earnings of labour by taking advantage of the impoverished condition of the actual workers are intended to be done away with

To start a scheme like the above, capital must be found from persons other than those who actually benefit by it, as these latter, the workers, are hopelessly poor To continue the organisation once started and make it fairly self-supporting, it must be conducted with vigour and business capacity so as to be able to compete with the material that is produced under the ordinary conditions

I humbly beg to suggest that to start a co-operative society with any chance of success, persons of position and influence, willing to take some trouble and work together are essential

As pointed out in the docket of the Registrar, the weavers of Dodballapur are divided into two sections and persons who would take some trouble for the public good are not discernible

I humbly beg to suggest that, as the system of co-operative credit is in the experimental stage, it is inadvisable to start a society at Dodballapur

(Signed) C Ranganatha Rao Sahib
Amildar 9th November 1906

No 606 - Submitted to the Deputy Commissioner In the circumstances reported by the Amildar it does not appear to be advisable to start a society at Dodballapur

(Signed) K R Sreenivasaiyengar
Asstt Commissioner
25-11-06

Copies
K Shama Rao
Registrar, Co-operative Societies

G.R.S 28] 873

(24)

File No

Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to 5873

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

the 190

Date of issue

Signed by

S

READ —

Correspondence ending with letter no 6727 of the 22d December 1906 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore forwarding ~~a original~~ letter no 164/C S of the 17th idem with its enclosures from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore ~~Order Letter No~~ reporting with reference to G O no 5246-7/Ed 14-03 of the 21st November 1905, ~~that~~ the want of suitable persons to work a Co-operative Society at Dodballapur and the existence

over

SUBJECT

MCCLL—2000—24 2-0

Copied 30/2

of faction among the weavers of the place
~~passes~~ render it inadvisable at present
to start a society of the kind at
Doddballapur, and stating that
the Dy Commr of Bangalore whom he
consulted is also of the same opinion

Order thereon No. 7406-9 Edu. 14-03 R 1.3.07
2

Recorded

15/2/07.
Secretary

13/2

To the ~~Dy C of~~ Revn Commr in Mysore
The Regr of Cooperative Societies
The Dy Dr of Education
The Deputy Commr, Bangalore Dist.

Note

After spun, to be sent to Branch II for note and return

13/2 15/2/07

To Br. in II
[illegible]

Bandhung
Chief Secy

Noted and submitted to Branch IV
[illegible] 21/3/07

of faction among the weavers of the place
~~passed~~ render it inadvisable at present
to start a society of the kind at
Doddballapur, and stating that
the Dy Commr of Bangalore whom he
consulted is also of the same opinion

Order thereon No. 7406-9 / Edu. 16-03 R 1.3.07 / 2

Recorded

15/2/07.
Secretary

13/2

To the ~~Dy Cmr~~ Rev Commr in Mysore
The Regr of Cooperative Societies
The Dy Dr of Education
The Deputy Commr, Bangalore Dist.

Note

After spare, to be sent to Branch II for note and return

13/2 15/2/07

To Br. II
[illegible]

Bandhung

Please note

Notes and returned to Branch IV
[illegible] 21/3/07